

**JPRS-SSA-84-091**

**20 August 1984**

# **Sub-Saharan Africa Report**

**FBIS** FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

## NOTE

JPRS publications contain information primarily from foreign newspapers, periodicals and books, but also from news agency transmissions and broadcasts. Materials from foreign-language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed or reprinted, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [ ] are supplied by JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpt] in the first line of each item, or following the last line of a brief, indicate how the original information was processed. Where no processing indicator is given, the information was summarized or extracted.

Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically or transliterated are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear in the original but have been supplied as appropriate in context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by source.

The contents of this publication in no way represent the policies, views or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

## PROCUREMENT OF PUBLICATIONS

JPRS publications may be ordered from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, Virginia 22161. In ordering, it is recommended that the JPRS number, title, date and author, if applicable, of publication be cited.

Current JPRS publications are announced in Government Reports Announcements issued semi-monthly by the National Technical Information Service, and are listed in the Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Correspondence pertaining to matters other than procurement may be addressed to Joint Publications Research Service, 1000 North Glebe Road, Arlington, Virginia 22201.

20 August 1984

## SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

## CONTENTS

## MADAGASCAR

Assembly Hears Government Explanation of 1984-1987 Program (MADAGASCAR MATIN, 5 Jul, 21 Jun 84) .....	1
Details of Presentations, Discussion, by J. Rakotonirina Fishing, Stock Raising, Forests, by Johary Rakotonirina	

## MOZAMBIQUE

Former Bandits, Victims Recount Antigovernment Activities (NOTICIAS, various dates) .....	8
Chinese Consul on Economic Relations (DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE, 6 Jul 84) .....	20
Students Chosen To Study in Cuba (NOTICIAS, 12 Jun 84) .....	21
Vilankulo Famine Situation (Jose Manuel; DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE, 7 Jul 84) .....	23
Agriculture Minister on Progress in Sofala (Joao dos Santos Ferreira Interview; DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE, 12 Jul 84) .....	25
Swedish Development Agency Finances Agricultural Projects (Marcelino Silva; NOTICIAS, 12 Jun 84) .....	27
New Energy Technicians Finish Training (NOTICIAS, 14 Jun 84) .....	29
Sugar Production Campaign Intensifies (Jonas Cossa; DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE, 15 Jun 84) .....	31
Beira Port Now Handles More Zimbabwean Traffic (THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE, 6 Jul 84) .....	33
Delegation to Zimbabwe Rennies Shipping Bulletin	

Italian Aid for Upkeep of Zambezia River Transport (NOTICIAS, 25 Jun 84) .....	36
Renovation of Maputo-Namaacha Highway Planned (Marcelino Silva; NOTICIAS, 14 Jun 84) .....	38
Briefs	
New School in Tete	40
Militia Reorganization Starts	40
Medicine Aid From India	40
Malawi Sugar Aid	41
Ship Under Repair	41
Bridge Repaired	41
Cooperation With Denmark	41
Fruit Exports	42
NAMIBIA	
All Encompassing Reconciliation Necessary for Independence (DIE REPUBLIKEIN, 18 Jun 84) .....	43
International Interests Taking Precedence Over Local Ones (Editorial; DIE REPUBLIKEIN, 22 Jun 84) .....	46
Income From Nuclear Waste Storage Discussed (DIE REPUBLIKEIN, 22 Jun 84) .....	48
SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE	
Opposition Leader Describes Colonial Situation (Costa Carneiro; TEMPO, 21 Jun 84) .....	50
SENEGAL	
Briefs	
Swiss Technical Training Aid	54
CCCE Credit	54
SOUTH AFRICA	
Tutu's Scare Tactics Against Three-Chamber Parliament Decried (Editorial; BEELD, 28 Jun 84) .....	55
Huge Military Maneuvers (THE CITIZEN, 24 Jul 84) .....	56
Free State's Discrimination Against Asians Indefensible (Editorial; DIE VOLKSBLAD, 25 Jun 84) .....	57
Bophuthatswana Financial Policy Sets Example for Black States (Editorial; DIE VADERLAND, 28 Jun 84) .....	59

Personnel Research Under HSRC (THE CITIZEN, 24 Jul 84) .....	60
Government's Aim Is Equal Education (THE CITIZEN, 24 Jul 84) .....	61
Effect of Nkomati Accord on Trade Relations With Mozambique (THE CITIZEN, 18 Jul 84) .....	62
Mozambique's Rule Examined, by Bill Levitt Professor on Accord, by Frank Jeans	
Natal, OFS Capitals Court Industrialists (Angus Macmillan; SUNDAY TIMES, 15 Jul 84) .....	64
Industrial Tractor Unit Introduced (SA INDUSTRIAL WEEK, 3 Jul 84) .....	66
Transport Services Order Mercedes-Benz Units (SA INDUSTRIAL WEEK, 3 Jul 84) .....	67
Transkei Airport, Harbor Plans Aimed at Tourists (THE CITIZEN, 24 Jul 84) .....	68
Mineworkers Injured in Fight (Rika Van Graan; THE CITIZEN, 24 Jul 84) .....	69

#### UGANDA

Refugees Still in Border Countries 5 Years After Amin's Fall (Phil Brooks; LIBERATION, 7-8 Jul 84) .....	70
---	----

#### ZIMBABWE

Smith's Republican Front Changes Name (THE CITIZEN, 23 Jul 84) .....	74
More Camps for Mozambican Refugees Being Established (THE SUNDAY NEWS, 8 Jul 84) .....	75
CZI Asked To Speed Up Pace of Black Promotions (THE HERALD, 14 Jul 84) .....	76
Credit Aid From Spain To Be Negotiated (THE SUNDAY MAIL, 15 Jul 84) .....	77
Railway Equipment Factory To Supply to Tanzania, Uganda (THE GUARDIAN, 15 Jun 84) .....	78
Briefs New Road Link	79

## ASSEMBLY HEARS GOVERNMENT EXPLANATION OF 1984-1987 PROGRAM

## Details of Presentations, Discussion

Antananarivo MADAGASCAR MATIN in French 5 Jul 84 pp 1,2

[Article by J. Rakotonirina]

[Text] The government headed by Prime Minister Desire Rakotoarijaona came before the Popular National Assembly yesterday for a final study of the program of action for 1984-1987, before approval of that document by the august assembly.

The plenary session followed the meeting of the plenary committee on 3 July, during which 12 experts led by the director general of planning, Jean Robiarivony, presented explanations of the program of action, also called the "anticrisis plan."

The same meeting decided that the political parties that are members of the National Front for the Defense of the Revolution (FNDR) and representatives in the Assembly should form a "subcommittee" to enable them to discuss and define their position on this program... Each party was thus to submit a report to the head of government and deliver, if necessary, additional explanations to the Assembly in general.

Yesterday, the meeting began with the following series of explanations by the spokesmen of the respective parties.

VITM: "This is not a plan..."

The representative of the Monima Ka Miviombo was to be the first speaker, but, as he was late, the microphone was given to the VITM, represented by Odon Rafenoarisoa.

In the name of the VITM, Rafenoarisoa noted in regard to the program of action that all the parties had more or less the same attitudes: this program is not a plan... "We were expecting a plan," he said, "but what is being presented is a program of action..."

The VITM would thus like to have a real plan prepared to be implemented beginning in 1986, a plan that takes into account the real needs of the people and emerges from the base and not the summit "like this program..." The decentralized bodies should participate in its preparation, and their advice

~~should be considered.~~ Also, the priorities should be strictly defined; "they are none other than those that contribute to raising the living standard of the farmer-producers and to improving the conditions of the workers..." The VITM reminded that the goal is man and not money, and that "the sole guarantee of the future is the convinced commitment of everyone."

The spokesman of the VONJY, continuing the listing of principles that should guide preparation of the plan, said that we should "develop the human resources at all levels..., and create a new spirit in everyone, called honesty and conscientiousness..."

According to the VITM, the FNDR should also participate in developing the plan, and in this respect it should be given its due role in development of the country.

The VITM thus approves of a program of action for 1984-1985, and proposes preparation of a real plan to be effective beginning in 1986.

Monima Ka Miviombio: "The confirmation of government failure"

Deputy Randranto Pierre Marius took the rostrum on behalf of the Monima Ka Miviombio. First of all, he stressed that the study breakdown of the program provided to the Assembly was too brief, and that the Monima had only been able to review it "grosso modo" (especially since its presentation coincided with its 12th congress).

However, the Monima observed that the new program seemed to confirm the fact that "the first (1982-1987) had been a failure...", since "a great deal of capital had been spent on the rehabilitation..." After this conclusion, he posed a number of questions on behalf of his party on the source of the funds to finance this program: "Will we have to contract even more debts...? What is the state's financing capability and what is the feasibility of this program? Are the statistics that were used reliable or are they only estimates?"

He concluded by saying that the Monima will participate neither in the discussions nor in approval of this program.

MFM/MFT: "Contradictions in the figures"

The comment by the Militants for the Establishment of a Proletarian Regime/ Militants for the Realization of the Revolution (MFM/MFT), represented by Deputy Rakotonirainy Germain, was based on two questions. The first was a request for details of the "file" that is to be approved by the Assembly. He added that "these details are necessary because the tenor of each file (the Malagasy presentation and the file in French) presented by the head of government is not the same. The MFM/MFT points out that "the first file emphasizes the projects for each region, thus directing the deputies to the specific problems of their own districts..., while the second emphasizes the impact of the action program on the national life in general..."

~~Mr Rakotonirainy added that in these two files, as well as in a third~~ submitted to the Supreme Revolutionary council (CSR), "the figures are not the same, and the same is true for the definition of the budget years: in the presentation in Malagasy there is reference to each year separately (1984, 1985, 1986, 1987), while in the file in French the years are treated overall (1984-1987), and in the file submitted to the CSR we find only 1984-1985... What is it really?"

The second question related to article 78 of the Constitution on the legislature contract. In this regard, the MFM/MFT believes that this provision should not be applied for this program 1984-1987, because, according to the party, the legislature contract should not block the search for a common platform or improvement of the program...

AKFM/KDRSM: "Oversee the public finance officers"

Deputy Rakotondrazafy Solofo was the spokesman for the Congress Party for Malagasy Independence/Democratic Committee To Support the Malagasy Socialist Revolution (AKFM/KDRSM). In that party's opinion, "full authority must be given to the service dealing with the plan so that it can work effectively..." The AKFM/KDRSM stresses, as in the past, the necessity to establish control and followup bodies with the objective of overseeing the public finance officers and the sectors where state funds are invested, and also a service should be created in the ministries whose main task is to check on implementation of decisions... In addition, the party called for establishment of a National Price Council...

In regard to another plan, the AKFM expressed the hope that the revolutionary government will negotiate with the investment sources on restoring the needed subsidies for farmer-producers.

Concerning the 1984-1987 program, the AKFM/KDRSM, "aware of the realities that prevent preparation of a plan," approves it. Moreover, "the period 1984-1987 is fairly short, but it will make it possible to obtain the statistics necessary for that preparation..."

In conclusion, Mr Rakotondrazafy expressed the hope, in the name of the AKFM, for closer cooperation between the government and the Assembly, and within the FNDR.

AREMA: "Many remarks..."

The spokesman of the Vanguard of the Malagasy Revolution (AREMA) group in the Assembly, Rahaga Jean-Claude, began his statement by saying: "In our view, the three principles that guided the preparation of the program are national recovery, that is, restoration of the means of production, putting the finishing touches, and the new projects..." He continued: The AREMA deputies are unanimous on implementation of these principles... however, there are still some "hesitations" on the part of members of this party, especially in regard to the way in which this program was prepared, and this prompted them to pose a number of questions, specifically in regard to "this program that seems to be superimposed on the old plan...." According to AREMA, the

~~principles of the decentralization have not been respected, because the~~  
distribution of projects by region is unequal... This program is the product of technicians because it does not reflect the aspirations of the masses and ignores the real needs of the masses... Projects begun but not yet finished are no longer mentioned...."

Mr Rahaga then read a number of "very" detailed observations and criticisms on the 1984-1987 program.

In the industrial sector, the "study" has been included not as a necessity but only "for memory." Urgent measures must be taken to correct the management of the enterprises, which, when they were in private hands, operated very well. The Assembly should be given a little more information about the operations of the National Military Office for Strategic Industries (OMNIS), which absorbs a great deal of capital...

In regard to food self-sufficiency relating to the primary sector, the measures needed to achieve this objective are inadequate and incomplete... The agricultural technicians themselves (the engineers, assistants and technical officers....), have distanced themselves from the peasants, leaving the leader training to the less competent popular education workers and counsellors... The procedures for financing rural projects are not precise. The failure of the agricultural credit must be recognized and the National Bank for Rural Development (BTM) has thus far not been able to play the role that it should have... In 1987, the revolution will celebrate its 12th anniversary, yet the program did not mention the role of the agricultural cooperative, the only course to enable handling of the peasant economy... There is no longer any talk about privatization or cooperativization....

The report of the "AREMA subcommittee" continues in this tone in regard to almost all sectors: mines, social, information, sports, transport, communications, tourism... We should note that prior to yesterday's meeting the AREMA deputies had invited Prime Minister Rakotoarijaona to come and give additional explanations. It became apparent from that meeting that what was being presented was not yet the real plan, which will only be prepared later...

Prime Minister: "It is an anticrisis plan...."

"In the charter of the Malagasy socialist revolution we have the point of departure for all that we have to undertake..., and there is also the 2000 Year Plan that has already been approved..., the government cannot continue to adopt other strategies than those already developed...." That is how Prime Minister Desire Rakotoarijaona began his response speech, which was also a kind of clarification. First, however, he expressed satisfaction over the "democratic debate" between the Assembly and the government.

He added that the government's choice is simple in preparing this program: "Should we suffer the crisis without doing anything, or should we establish an anticrisis plan that would help in better enduring the crisis...." The government decided on the second solution, and was thus able to come up with this program of action for 1984-1987.

The program does not come from the masses? It is true, the prime minister recognized, that the preparation procedure for the program was not yet fully developed, "but that can be improved for the next plan...." He therefore announced preparation of the constitution of the National Planning Council this year. He also recognized that this program of action is not yet the plan, which will be developed and will go into effect in 1986 (5-year plan).

"Decentralization is the cornerstone of the Malagasy socialist revolution" and development must not be allocated unequally because "it is one of the guarantees of national unity." The prime minister said that the program no longer mentioned certain projects in various regions because the needed financing had already been obtained...

Answering questions about "details," he said that deputies' concerns about technical training of farmers had some basis... The loan policy is currently being developed, but we also need to think about the financial resources required to implement it... In regard to "cooperatives," Rakotoarijaona noted that, from the technical point of view, production cooperatives are more difficult to establish than service cooperatives, of which there are now many.

In the industrial sector, the priorities have been defined, though the Public Investment Program (PIP) cannot alone manage the country's development. That is why an appeal has been made to the private sector to establish small and medium-size production industries and businesses to relieve pressure on the third sector... The austerity policy will be applied, not just in one designated sector, but at all levels and in all directions...

The report of the CSR cultural committee on application of decree 78-040 on restructuring of education has just reached the government and is being studied.... The figures in the files presented are different because in the Malagasy report an effort was made to synthesize. The Assembly's approval is requested for all the files presented.... This is not a legislature contract, since that does not terminate in 1987. It is thus only a part of the legislative term. It should be remembered that the government can do nothing without the Assembly's "support."...

The study leading up to approval of the program of action for 1984-1987 was not completed until the end of the afternoon. The program was approved only after a long debate, which was described by the prime minister himself as a democratic one.

This first ordinary session of the ANP will officially end today at 1000 hours.

#### Fishing, Stock Raising, Forests

Antananarivo MADAGASCAR MATIN in French 21 Jun 84 pp 1,2,6

[Article by Johary Rakotonirina: "1984-1987 Plan: Improve Efficiency in Fishing, Stock Raising and Forests"]

[Text] Obviously rice is not the only concern when one talks about food self-sufficiency. Other sectors, such as stock raising, fishing and forests are

also wealth and sources of wealth, with a great role to play in achieving that objective. Moreover, they are also sure sources of foreign exchange, particularly if their maintenance and production are made more efficient. For until now some aspects of these sectors have been abandoned to empiricism, which has only destroyed them or made them qualitatively unproductive...

In regard to these sectors, the government program for 1984-1987 stresses measures tending to improve them and manage them in what can be called a scientific way. For example, there is talk about protection of animal health, resupplying stock raising farms with vitamins and mineral salts, improvement of the beef and pig strains, improvement of poultry raising, and development of silkworm raising...

The same is true in the fishing sector: fuller study will be made of possible results in shrimp production. In this connection, agreements with the EEC and other countries are already under study, and needed capital and suitable partners for industrial production are being sought. As for other fish (small pelagics, sardines, anchovies, mackerel), this year efforts will be made to locate the banks and determine the favorable production times.

Lobster production will be revived and it is hoped to export 160 tons this year, 200 tons in 1985, and 260 tons in 1986. Tuna fishing will also be developed so that production within Madagascar's exclusive economic zone could reach 6,000 tons this year and 15,000 tons next year.

Scientific management requires maximum avoidance of waste in the fishing sector ("nonuseful" fish caught in nets were previously thrown away or thrown back in the sea), and all production must be made efficient...

In regard to forests, we currently have 4 million hectares of primary forest, which depreciates by 10 percent every 10 years. We have now reforested 120,000 hectares of eucalyptus, 110,000 hectares of pine, and 30,000 hectares of cashews... Here also, the theme is improvement, protection and rational production.

Like stock raising and fishing, the forest products that can be exported will be inventoried, such as cashews, medicinal plants, and wood for furniture manufacturing.

The following table shows details of the projects relating to stock raising, fishing and forests:

<u>Sector</u>	<u>Rehabilitation</u>	<u>Scope</u>	<u>Project</u>
Stock Raising	2.229 billion Malagasy francs FMG including: --Operation Androy --Omby state farm --Tana and Mahajanga abbatoir	25.431 billion FMG including: FIFAMANOR 2d village project	132 million FMG for milk cow stock raising farm
Fishing	425 million FMG including: LANSU	823 million FMG including: salmon raising	180 million FMG in fishing installations and equipment
Forest		23.794 million FMG including: cashew project --Fanalamanga --Tampoketsa --Haute Matsiatra --Forestry train- ing center at Fianara and Morondava	6.872 million FMG for: --30 reforestation project at Ampatka

9920  
CS0: 3419/819

FORMER BANDITS, VICTIMS RECOUNT ANTIGOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 18, 19, 20 Jul 83

[19 Jul 84 p 3]

[Text] "The Nkomati Accord left the armed bandits confused, because they all realized that sooner or later they would be liquidated. My high position there enabled me to learn about the panic among the bandits' commanders and the feeling that exists that they were betrayed by South Africa and that now the strategy is to kill and destroy each and every one attempting to save himself as best he can." This comment was made by Octavio Dinis Chirindza, who left the armed bandits among whom he attained the post of company commander, to surrender to our forces in Gaza.

When they announced at the facilities of the Gaza military command, in Chibuto, that our next interviewee would be a chief of the armed bandits who had surrendered and who had had over 80 men under his command, we expected to see an individual with blood-shot eyes, a heavy growth of shaggy hair, with a harsh manner, befitting a leader of bloodthirsty men.

The notion that we had was of a person with feet cracked from hiking without shoes in forests and caves on the journeys that the bandits make during their raids to loot and destroy, wearing clothes filled with grease and reduced to shreds.

The disappointment that we suffered was total. The person who introduced himself to us was a very clean young man with neat hair, wearing clean, good-quality clothes, including a wool jacket, and boots in a good state of repair.

The Reasons for the Change

As if guessing our perplexity, one of the two FAM/FPLM officers who served as liaison for the military command with intelligence immediately explained to us:

"He has now bathed and has had his hair cut. He has now taken off the animal pelt, and as you can see he is decent now. It was the family that brought him these clothes. The good treatment that we give to the bandits who surrender includes, as he himself can confirm, receiving visits from relatives."

As we learned from the man himself, he was the only one of the bandits held by the military command in Gaza to receive visits from relatives (his mother and a sister), because they also live in Chibuto. When they arrived, as soon as they saw him they were dissolved in tears, because they knew that their son and brother had managed to escape with his life from the bad course of action in which he had been involved.

We asked Octavio Dinis Chirindza: "Tell us how you came to join the armed bandits."

He began by saying: "The story is a long one, and I'll try to summarize it without omitting much. I am 26 years old and a native of Chibuto, in the second district of the Matxecuane Circle, in the locality of Alto Changane. I have a mother and a sister. I used to live in Maputo, in the house of a cousin, in Chamaculo; and when I went to the Labor Directorate to register in order to arrange for employment as a typist or clerk, they asked me for a certificate of qualifications, but I had left that at the residence of my parents, here in Chibuto."

Well-spoken, and with an almost theatrical manner and gesture, Octavio Dinis Chirindza is an individual who seemed to us to be very arrogant, his aura of having been a chief of the armed bandits still filling him with pride.

This was the impression that he gave us for nearly an hour during his talk with us. Despite the fact that he had escaped and turned himself over to the authorities, he had not ceased to be a bandit. Therefore, it was only after he told us about the excellent treatment that he had been given, confirming the par on ordered by the government for the bandits who surrender, that we understood the reason for all that ease and the constant smile on his face.

"Then, when I returned to my parents' house, at 2100 hours on 29 November 1983, there was an attack by the bandits on our area. They attacked houses and stole the population's possessions, bovine cattle and small animals, such as chickens and goats, and also took away many of the residents. In those attacks, they also reached my house, where they robbed and forced me to join the others that they were taking with them."

#### The Abduction

All the abducted people were taken to the camp in Hati-Hati, located in Mangoro, Gaza Province, where they remained for 2 days, as Octavio Dinis Chirindza explained.

He went on to say: "On the third day, many of us were ordered to return home, including women and old men. The only ones remaining were I myself, Jaime Tivane and Quive, who were the youngest. From there, we were taken to the camp in Cuzoanha, on the border between Gaza and Inhambane. We were given training and shortly after we finished the instruction there was an attack on our camp by the FAM/FPLM, during which, in addition to some deaths and injuries, they captured a 120-millimeter mortar piece. Then we retreated from that position and went to the Txane-Txane camp, this time in Inhambane."

"But what was that story about a commander?"

The subject of our interview replied: "Ah, that's right! When the training was completed I was assigned as a company commander and they gave me the second operations company in Cuzoanhane."

"And why did they choose you for a commander? , What special aptitude did you demonstrate during the training?"

Octavio Dinis Chirindza did not like the tone of this question, frowning slightly, but he composed himself and quickly recovered his smile, continuing:

"I don't know exactly why it was. But I suspect that it must have been the fact that I had reading ability on the seventh grade level; so I was best equipped to make reports to the commanding general of the central camp on our operations, as in fact happened. Hence, I was the one with the best qualifications."

#### Description of Functions and Responsibilities

"And as a company commander, what were your functions and responsibilities among the armed bandits?"

"My functions were to lead assaults and other attacks that my company made, and then to prepare the report on those operations. I had three platoon chiefs and 12 sergeants heading sections consisting of 82 men, under my orders."

"Which attacks did you lead, and in which locations?"

"While I was there, my company carried out three operations, two in Maqueze, where we attacked the town and other targets. Then we attacked a troop position in Memo, in Manjacaze. It was a total disaster there, in which we had to flee in disarray, leaving 10 of our dead and five wounded on the ground."

"Were those the only actions in which you participated?"

"Yes, it was only those. After that I went to rest at the Txane-Txane camp. Then, after the signing of the Nkomali Accord, we began hearing on the radio that FRELIMO was pardoning all the bandits who surrendered with their weapons. It was then that I began to consider escaping."

#### The Escape

"So, it was only when you heard that the bandits who surrendered with their weapons would be pardoned that you considered escaping from the bandits. If it were not for that, would you still be there now?"

"I think so, since I was afraid of returning, because they told us that if we did so we would be killed by FRELIMO."

"As a company commander, what privileges did you have in comparison with an ordinary bandit?"

"I had a few prerogatives. For example, we depended on the "madjibas" [collaborators], who brought us cattle, drinks, women and other things. Now since I, in my capacity, ate at the commanders' table with four other company commanders, I received the trimmed meat, the beef or the best meat when they killed the stolen cattle. Furthermore, I had the right to an individual house and a woman, when there was one, as well as a radio. That was how I learned about the Nkomati Accord before my men did, because one of our (the chiefs') missions was to listen to all the news and later explain to our men the changes that were taking place in the country. The ordinary bandit did not have a radio, but the chief did."

"So, with all those prerogatives you didn't suffer there, despite the fact that you had been abducted. And if you were so well off there, why did you run away?"

"I didn't want to be there. I had my life here, my mother and my sister, Nothing that they gave me there among the bandits could destroy my desire to return home. Therefore, the government's measure to pardon those who surrendered was an opportunity that I saw for returning."

"If we understand you correctly, your desire to return was only because of your life, mother and sister. Didn't you think that what the bandits were doing to others, to the population as a whole, and the country, was bad?"

"Well, I started with my own, those who are closest to me, feeling everyone's problem, because since my family is a part of the population, by defending it I am also helping to defend the population as a whole. That is how I think that I acted."

"Now, finish describing your escape."

"After hearing those messages from the government, I began preparing my escape plan. One night in April 1984, taking advantage of the fact that many of my men were standing guard, I checked the entire garrison deployment (fixed and mobile posts, with a total of 60 men). At 2100 hours in the evening, I went through the fixed posts and fled in a northern direction. I spent 3 weeks wandering about, hiding by day to sleep and walking at night, until I reached Incala, in Gaza. There, I introduced myself to the local police command, where I was received and later taken to the district of Macia. On 8 May 1984 I left there for Xai-Xai, and on 9 May I was sent to Chibuto."

Witch-Doctor Was a Chief

"Still with regard to your stay with the bandits, what did you eat at the command table with four of your station colleagues, and who was the camp chief then?"

"The Cuzoanhane camp is an advanced position, in other words, a sub-camp which serves as protection for the central camp where the general command is located. Therefore, where I was the one in command was the 'nyanga' chief (witch-doctor chief). He was responsible for everything, and was an assistant to the general commander, who came to our position only occasionally. But the witch-doctor ('nyanga' chief) had another mission in addition to this.

"When we went out on raids, he would order the company to go into formation, and he took hold of the commander's arms, and started to look...then he took hold of a hyena's tail, mixed drugs in a basin with water, dipped in the hyena's tail and splashed us with the liquid from that drug. And so we left; this was to give us luck. No company left without the 'nyanga' blessing."

"But in spite of this blessing, when you attacked an FAM/FPLM position in Manjacaze, as you said, you left 10 dead and five wounded."

"Yes, we left them."

"When you heard, there in the camp, the news about the Nkomati Accord, what was the reaction?"

"We were confused. We didn't know what to do, because we realized that South Africa had abandoned us. We discussed this in the command, and perceived that the FRELIMO troops would liquidate us sooner or later, because they had stopped the supplies of weapons and ammunition. There was no salvation."

"Didn't instructions come from the general command as to what action you should take?"

"The commander himself, who was very angry, came to our camp to tell us that South Africa had betrayed us, and that now we must destroy and kill anyone that we found, trying to move in small groups, or save ourselves as best we could; because the soldiers would take this opportunity to intensify the war, so as to liquidate us all at once."

Good Treatment

"And how have you been treated now, here?"

"Very well, I eat, bathe and have medical care. I brought from the bandits there the disease of schistosomiasis and arrived here in poor condition. I started receiving hospital treatment in the town and, on 6 July I had another shot. I am improving now; I think that I'll be cured within a short time."

Octavio Dinis Chirindza concluded by stating that he was satisfied with the way in which he had been received by FRELIMO, having now seen his family and received clothes from home.

He said: "This treatment proves that the government is keeping the promise to pardon the armed bandits who surrender."

[18 Jul 84 p 2]

[Text] In the areas most heavily infested with armed bandits, particularly in the provinces of Gaza, Inhambane, Sofala and Manica, the population has unmasked and given the name "madjibas" to the lowest scum of this phenomenon of armed banditry. They are elements infiltrated into the population, constituting a kind of support base for the brigands, recruited from among former petty chieftains and mercenaries, witch-doctors, thieves, rapists and other inveterate criminals. These individuals live among the population, and when they are discovered by the latter they move to a different area or flee to join the armed bandits. It is these elements that supply the bandits' camp with drinks, channel strategic information on positions of our forces or of other targets and disclose to the bandits the sites of the homes of future victims of assassinations and abductions committed by them.

In Gaza Province, where we recently went on a reporting mission, we gathered in several areas testimony regarding the deep hatred that the population harbors for the "madjibas," because of their treacherous and "brother-selling" nature.

An old man in Chibuto told us: "The 'madjibas' are people, men or women, who live with us, eating, drinking, dancing and singing with us. But as soon as it becomes dark they do not hesitate to turn over their daughter, their brother or someone else to the bandits. They are very dangerous and, in some areas, when the population discovers one of them, they immediately kill him so as to cut off the poison at the root."

If it were possible to be more perfidious than the armed bandit, the "madjibas" would be in that category, owing to the scarcity of their scruples, as they told us in Gaza.

#### Some Examples

In Chibuto, we met some of the "madjibas" captured by the population or by our forces. One strange fact is that the "madjiba" never surrenders to the authorities, unlike what occurs in the case of many of the bandits themselves.

In facilities of the Gaza military command, 12 individuals identified as "madjibas" were kept in a place separated from the armed bandits. And we wanted to talk with three of them.

The first one to be brought into our presence for an individual interview was Alexandre Fabiao Mbiza, aged 28, a native of the locality of Macuacua, in the district of Maujacaze.

An insecure look, and a cynically unbecoming and tremulous smile was the initial image that he impressed upon us after we had been warned about the character of this individual. The extent to which he would tell the truth was the question that occurred to us.

## The Music That Everyone Knows How to Sing

"I was abducted by the armed bandits in mid-1982, and they took me to a base where I stayed for a year, and then I escaped to Bambeni. Here, I was afraid to surrender to the soldiers; I buried my weapon and arranged for employment as a fisherman, until I was captured by militias because of lack of documents. Then I told everything, and we went to dig up my weapon." This is how the subject of our interview tried to summarize his story, with impressive naturalness.

We asked: "But you say that you remained with the armed bandits for a year. What did you do during that time?" He replied:

"Well, my job there was to go about fighting." (Our interviewee was trying to lessen his responsibility, when we interrupted him to ask):

"Fighting whom, and in which locations?"

As if recalling events already forgotten, Alexandre Mbiza remained gazing into the distance for a few moments, and then he remarked:

"I fought against soldiers, and sometimes in the communal villages too. The places where I went to fight were Chidenguele, Mangoro, Mudipsema, Nyazonia and others."

"But what, specifically, did you do in those battles; what did you do in each one of those locations that you have mentioned?"

"We killed people, we burned cars and trains and communal villages. I cannot lie; I went about firing, I entered battles, I don't know how many I killed, because there were many battles. We stole cattle and we also took away the people themselves, if they were young. We left the old ones."

"Or did you kill those who were old and could not stand to walk, so that they would not report you?"

"Yes, sometimes we killed also, when we knew that the soldiers were close by; they might pursue us."

## Tired of Killing

"So why did you run away from there?"

Our interview gave this terrifying answer to that question?

"I ran away because I realized the suffering of the life that I was leading. It was different from what they had told us: that we must win and become the government. But no, life was only stealing and killing people every day; I was tired of that by then."

"When you ran away, why didn't you surrender to the soldiers?"

"I was afraid that if I surrendered I would have been killed. So I went to bury my weapon and arranged to serve as a fisherman in Bambeni. I was later found by militiamen who arrested me for lack of documents. There, I told everything; and later I went with soldiers to the site where I had buried the weapon, and they found it, although by then it was destroyed."

Without further comment, we invite the reader to draw his own conclusions regarding the nature and mental condition of this individual.

#### A 'Madjiba' Couple

To our amazement, they next brought us a married couple accused of being "madjibas." The husband, named Albino Francisco Mousse, aged 26, was a native of Mousse, in Manjacaze; and the wife, Sara Fabiao Tivane, of indefinite age, was a native of Macuacua and a resident of Mousse.

Albino Francisco Mousse began by saying: "The armed bandits found me fishing in a river over in my country. There were many of them. This was in January of this year. Then, while they were talking with me, asking whether I knew where the FRELIMO soldiers were, my wife arrived, bringing me food. Then the bandits said that we had to accompany them. I asked them to take only me and leave my wife behind, but they refused."

Obviously, the story of this couple told by the husband was well contrived, and if it had not been for the warning given previously by one of the officers of the FAM/FPLM military command, regarding the falseness of these statements, it would have been easy for us to believe them.

"They abducted both of us, and took us to the base in Simbirene. When we arrived there, they tied us to the trees. I remained in that state for 2 weeks, but my wife was untied the next day and taken to a house inside the base, where she was turned over to one of the chiefs. Imagine my suffering, tied up, while my wife was being forced to sleep with the bandits."

From that point until the end of his statements, one noted over-dramatization of the suffering endured by the couple in the bandits' camp. Owing to the warning that we have already mentioned, there seemed to us to be a deliberate concern to arouse a feeling that would lead people to have pity.

"After 2 weeks, they untied me and ordered me to take instruction. For this purpose, they took us to Guambe, along with my wife. But I could not stand the training; then they beat me severely, threatening to kill me if I did not complete the training well, claiming that I was pretending. But the fact is that I was sick, and I could not even stand the training."

When we interrupted to ask the illness that he was suffering from, the explanation which he gave, although in a language that we knew, rather than making it clear to us, helped to confuse us even more; because the subject of our interview went back to the illnesses that he had suffered since his childhood days, sometimes having been treated by witch-doctors, and so on.

### He Wanted to Surrender But He Was Found by the Soldiers

"When the training ended, and when they were convinced that, in fact, I could not stand the operations, they called me with my wife and said: 'Now you may return to your home. But before that, take these two mines and put them on the railroad line, to explode when the train goes by.'"

"But how come they ordered you to return home in peace; was your wife sick too, or did they take pity on her?"

After a few seconds of embarrassment at this question, Albino Francisco Mause replied:

"I don't know why they ordered her to go too."

After this dull response, we invited him to continue his story.

"We took the two mines, but along the way, while talking with my wife, we reached the conclusion that we should not put them on the track, because they would kill many innocent people, in addition to destroying the train itself. So we agreed to go to a nearby barracks in order to surrender to the soldiers and also to turn over those mines."

"And did you do that?"

"No, we didn't reach the barracks, because before we could we were found by the FAM/FPLM soldiers. We told the whole truth and they said that we should surrender at the barracks. But when they saw the mines, they arrested us and said that they didn't believe any of that story, claiming that we were 'madjibas.' And that is why we are here."

"How could you prove that, when the soldiers found you, you were in fact heading for the barracks?"

"Well, in fact, we cannot prove it, but we were going there."

"When you were found, had you already passed the railroad line that you were supposed to dynamite, according to orders received in the bandits' camp?"

"We had not yet reached the line, but we had already deviated from that direction."

"When the bandits considered you physically incapable of remaining there in the camp, what confidence could they have when they gave you two mines that you would put them on the desired target?"

"I don't know what confidence they had, but the fact is that this is what happened."

[20 Jul 84 p 3]

[Text] A 20-year old youth, residing in Maputo, gave a lesson in courage and patriotic steadfastness by refusing to become an armed bandit at the risk of his own life. Abducted in Gaza, where he had gone with his mother to attend his grandfather's funeral, he was taken to a camp of the armed bandits where, after having been tied up and beaten, he was sent for training. In the midst of this, he escaped, but along the road, and was caught by "madjibas" who returned him to the camp. Again, he was tied up, beaten and put in a cell; but, 3 days later, he managed to free himself of the bonds and fled, this time with more luck, appearing before our forces 3 months after his kidnapping.

Still in the bloom of age, as is customarily said, Alexandre Jose Massingue (that is his name) is a native of Macavelane, in Panda District, Inhambane Province, from which he departed at a very young age for the nation's capital, together with relatives.

Despite his slender build and an expression clearly reflecting his youth, his comments show a strong personality and firm character which make him deserving of admiration.

Alexandre Jose Massingue declares with conviction: "I refused to be an armed bandit, because I knew that I would be passively forced to destroy my entire life. I preferred to face the danger of being discovered and shot, but always attempting to escape, rather than remain there, to be trained to be an assassin."

At the Gaza military command, in Chibuto, where we found him amid many bandits who had been captured or who had surrendered voluntarily to the authorities or to the FAM/FPLM officers themselves, they attest to his good qualities and the respect that he gained among the other individuals arriving from the armed gangs.

One of the FAM/FPLM officers told us: "We are working with him, as in the case of the others, but his case is rather special, first because of the short time that he was there (from February to May of this year), and then because of various other contributing factors, some of which prove his statements. But, in any event, he is at the outset one of those covered by the pardon, because he fled from the bandits and came before the authorities."

#### A Different Story

According to his own statements, Alexandre Jose Massingue attended the 24 July primary school in Maputo. In this city, his residence is located in the Alto Mae district, at No 6 Capelo Street, R/C, which is the home of his cousin, named Bernardo Michaque Simango.

Young Alexandre Massingue relates: "I left Maputo for Cavanhane, in Gaza, the home of my maternal grandparents. When I arrived, I found that my grandfather had died. Then, I continued on to Inhambane, to seek my mother, who lives in Panda, and we went to the funeral. When I was preparing to return to

Maputo, the armed bandits showed up at night in my grandparent's home; and, since I was the only young person there, they abducted me and, tying me up tightly, took me to the camp in Txane-Txane."

Upon arriving at the camp, his abductors tied him and put him in a cell bound up, where he remained for 2 weeks. Then he was sent for instruction which, as they told him, would last for 2 months.

#### Foiled Escape and Jail Again

Alexandre Jose Massingue goes on to say: "I had not yet finished the training when I escaped in the direction of Changanine. But before I could arrive there I was caught by 'madjibas' along the way. I tried to deceive them, by saying that I was coming from the home of a relative, but they didn't swallow that story. They tied me up and took me back to the armed bandits' camp."

When he reached the camp, he was again beaten and put in the jail with his arms tied. But, since the jail in the bandits' camps is a primitive hut made of wattles, the hope of managing to escape from there did not leave him.

He continues: "After 3 days, on 14 May of this year to be exact, at night, I took advantage of the fact that the guards who were watching me were sleeping to untie myself completely. Up until then, the bonds were only a pretense, because during the 2 previous days I had been secretly untying them. With my arms free and the guards asleep, I managed to escape in a different direction, but again toward Changanine."

As Alexandre Massingue notes, he spent a day walking until he reached the FAM/FPLM position in Changanine, where he surrendered, telling his entire story.

He remarks: "When I had finished telling them everything, they gave me food and water to wash myself, and I slept. Then, on 18 May, they took me to Chibuto. Here, they received me well and the treatment is very good also; I am eating, and bathing and I have medical care. Now I am waiting for my problem to be solved."

"What would you have done if you had not succeeded in escaping this second time?" The subject of our interview answers this question:

"Well, I think that my situation there would have worsened, but I would not have reneged on my decision to escape. Whatever conditions I found myself in, I would have continued to study the way to escape."

"But why all that persistence, with the risk of being killed?"

"I was, in fact, running that risk. But I also realized that only by taking the risk would I succeed in freeing myself. If I had remained there, I would now be a bandit, going about killing and robbing. I might also be killed by the FPLM, and then like a dog. So, I refused to destroy my life, by agreeing

to be an armed bandit; because the life that is led in the camps is not a decent life."

"Therefore, you don't consider yourself an armed bandit?"

"I am not, because I didn't even finish their training. In addition to that, I did everything possible to escape from that life, until I succeeded in doing so."

2909

CSO: 3442/441

## MOZAMBIQUE

### CHINESE CONSUL ON ECONOMIC RELATIONS

Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 6 Jul 84 p 4

[Excerpts] Maputo-- "Both China and Mozambique are Third World countries and we feel they must maintain close cooperation for the benefit of their peoples," Zhou Fuchen, economic counselor of the Chinese Embassy in Maputo, told reporters from DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE regarding Chinese-Mozambican relations. "Ours is an old friendship," he said, "and we are convinced that President Samora Machel's coming visit to our country will be crowned with success and will intensify the bilateral relations between these two sovereign nations."

Zhou Fuchen pointed to health, agriculture and textiles as areas in which Mozambican-Chinese cooperation is developing. In the health sector, according to Fuchen, Chinese health specialists have been working in Mozambican medical institutions for 8 years, specifically in the Maputo and Cabo Delgado hospitals. The Chinese physicians serve for 2 years in the RPM [People's Republic of Mozambique]; when they return to China, others are immediately sent to replace them.

In the area of agriculture, the diplomat noted the Chinese contribution to the development of the Matama state farm, in Niassa, and of the green zones and agricultural enterprises in the city and province of Maputo.

"Our technicians are working side by side with the Mozambicans, without demanding any special conditions or any privileges, passing on their knowledge for the development of your economy," said Zhou Fuchen, adding:

"Particularly in Pemba, despite some problems with the water and power shortages, our doctors worked day and night because they recognized their responsibilities as the only foreign physicians stationed there."

The economic counselor of the Embassy of the People's Republic of China in Mozambique added that his country has granted loans to the RPM under the terms of a technical-scientific accord signed between the two countries in 1975.

6362

CS0: 3442/439

## STUDENTS CHOSEN TO STUDY IN CUBA

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 12 Jun 84 p 3

[Text] About 850 students chosen from the country's various secondary and primary schools will probably leave for Cuba this July to continue their studies there. This was announced recently to the DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE by Jose Carlos of the Scholarship Section at the Ministry of Education and Culture.

According to statements by that official, the students will attend the four secondary schools placed at our country's disposal by the Republic of Cuba under a cooperation agreement between the FRELIMO Party and the Communist Party of Cuba and the two countries.

Jose Carlos added that the Mozambican students will be able to leave that Latin American country after completing their secondary education.

The students in question are divided into two groups: the first comprises students who will go after completing the fourth grade, and the other consists of those completing the sixth grade.

On this subject, the official in the Scholarship Section of the Ministry of Education and Culture explained that some of the Mozambican students in question may be selected again on completion of the ninth grade to go on to higher education or take technical-vocational courses either in Cuba or in other countries of the globe with which we cooperate in the field of education.

The others will return to Mozambique and be assigned to various sectors of economic and social activity in our country, while some may continue their studies in schools here.

### Five Hundred Return

The students already sent to Cuba have returned home after spending from 3 to 8 years there, depending on their level at the start. Jose Carlos said: "Last year we welcomed 550 graduates from the four Mozambican schools on the Isle of Youth, and they are now employed in various fields of activity."

In that context, he announced that most of those students have been assigned to the Francisco Manyanga Secondary School in Maputo or the Samora Machel Middle School in Beira.

Some of the graduates have been sent to pedagogical institutes to pursue a teaching career, while those trained in specialties related to the sugar industry are now employed in sugar production units in Mozambique.

Jose Carlos also said that 120 Mozambican students now studying on the Isle of Youth will probably arrive in Mozambique this July to spend their vacation with their relatives.

They were outstanding in carrying out their activities within the framework of the socialist emulation programs in the schools of that country.

The students in question distinguished themselves in all aspects of their school life, particularly in studies and behavior, which are two of the indicators used in the emulation program.

#### Image of Mozambican People

The students in Cuba represent the image of the Mozambican people in its broadest sense, thus preserving the values of Mozambican culture and dignity. In response to a question concerning the criteria applied in selecting students for the four Mozambican schools on the Isle of Youth, Jose Carlos said:

"To ensure that they are representative of our people, we have established strict criteria for selecting the students: they must be of worker-peasant background and have a record of good grades and good conduct. We also require minimum ages of 13 and 16 years."

The official emphasized that in selection at the provincial level, consideration is given to including individuals from the districts and those belonging to various social groups, with priority always being given to those who did not have access to matriculation.

To comply with all those formalities, the provinces carry out a number of preparatory steps before the students are sent to Cuba.

11798

CSO: 3442/423

VILANKULO FAMINE SITUATION

Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 7 Jul 84 p 4

[Report by Jose Manuel]

[Text] Domestic Trade Ministry agencies in Vilankulo District, Inhambane Province, are currently engaged in creating a better system for the distribution of essential products to the residents of the district, particularly to the rehabilitation centers for the victims of the armed bandits and of the drought which has been devastating the region. Vasco Mabote, acting district director of the Domestic Trade Ministry in Vilankulo, told DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE that the ministry agencies are faced with a serious transportation problem, so action is being taken to establish the proper coordination with the military structures to aid in the distribution of foodstuffs where they are needed.

"We are facing serious difficulties transporting products from Moxico to Vilankulo, not because of the military situation--because traffic has been securely reestablished--but because our transport fleet is severely limited. Our warehouseman has only one truck, which is inadequate to transport all the products intended for this district. The problem is also felt in the transport of merchandise to various regions of Vilankula, for example, in Moabsa and Mungonzi, among other areas," Vasco Mabote said.

"However, we should note the great support which we have received from the district directorate of AGRICOM [Agricultural Products Marketing Company]. Whenever it has any merchandise to deliver to a particular zone in the district, AGRICOM always remembers our difficulties in this regard and notifies us that it can transport our products too. With this support, we have been able to solve part of our problem."

The speaker added that there were also some problems with clothing, above all, a clothing shortage, because thousands of people have come from all over the district to take refuge in the Vilankula District seat because of the hostilities. a program is underway to return them to their own areas, now that the armed bandits have been driven out.

## Clothing Shortage

"Recently, the district seat has experienced a great influx of people who have fled from the enemy action, and this has meant that the supplies of foodstuffs and clothing allotted to us do not meet the needs of even 50 percent of the population. The famine has been seriously aggravated by the drought which still persists in this region, and people are again beginning to eat the leaves and roots of various trees. Aside from not receiving enough foodstuffs, we are having problems distributing what we have," he added.

Vasco Mabote acknowledged the massive food aid provided by the international community to the people of the district, but he said that twice the present aid would be needed to solve the hunger problem confronting the people:

"In other words, the people have done everything they could to avoid depending entirely on foreign assistance. They started farm plots, but not one drop of rain has fallen, so the peasants' efforts have been in vain. Along with this tragedy, these people have been the victims of bodily injury and property damage inflicted by the bandits," he stressed.

It is noted that Vilankulo District has three rehabilitation centers; namely, at Macavane (Moabsa), Infantario, in the district seat, and also the Pambarra Center. According to our information, the Pambarra Center shelters over 120,000 families who have no other source of food and have again taken to eating leaves and roots from various trees.

DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE was also told that, in view of the need for the rapid distribution of products to alleviate the effects of the famine afflicting the people of Vilankulo, a project is underway to mobilize all those involved in the marketing system, including the local warehouseman, so that the products will be distributed to the localities as quickly as possible. Structures of the party and the mass democratic organizations are taking part in this campaign.

6362

CSO: 3442/429

MOZAMBIQUE

AGRICULTURE MINISTER ON PROGRESS IN SOFALA

Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 12 Jul 84 p 4

[Report on interview with Agriculture Minister Joao dos Santos Ferreira, by Daniel Cuambe, in Sofala Province, date not supplied]

[Excerpts] Agriculture Minister Joao dos Santos Ferreira pointed out that the development of small projects in Sofala Province has resulted in a significant growth of agriculture in this region of the country.

The minister made the statement in an interview in which he gave an accounting of his visit to Sofala, where he stayed for about a week. As we reported at the time, the agriculture minister has already returned to the nation's capital.

Expanding on his statement, the cabinet member noted the recently inaugurated irrigation system covering 30 hectares in Metuchira, Nhamatanda District, as an example of such growth, which is also observed in the green zones around the city and greater metropolitan area of Beira.

The agriculture minister also reported that technical and administrative cadres from his ministry, assigned to other areas of the country, will soon come to Sofala Province to learn from the experiences in this province, which has been making great strides in its development.

Joao dos Santos Ferreira said that excellent results were being achieved in the green zones in the capital of Sofala, adding: "The problem now is to get the products to the markets. In other words, the problem is one of distribution."

Our interviewee further assessed this situation: "The difficulties with placement are not a negative problem, since it is a sign of the high rate of production."

The agriculture minister noted that behind this increased production is the introduction of animal traction, which is well underway in the province. "While we are aware that there are not enough teams of oxen, we are making progress anyway."

## Technology Wedded to Experience

Replying to the reporter's question regarding manpower, the minister said: "The peasant is not a passive recipient. He has the experience which must be combined with the technology. We do not mean to downplay the need for skilled cadres, but the peasant, on his own, brings centuries of experience into play. We saw this in Dondo and in Nhamatanda, and we feel the same thing is true of various other areas in the province."

We asked the agriculture minister to comment on the conceptual basis for the drafting of the production plan for agriculture in Sofala Province in 1984 and 1985. He told us:

"We are going to use all the existing means, We are going to be more cost-effective, we are going to use everything more rationally, including the equipment. Spending less and producing more, seeing that the tractors are put to work in the rural areas more than in the city."

## No Tractor Orders

The agriculture minister focused particularly on the goals of his working visit to Sofala Province. "I came to this region of the country at a time when the party and government are engaged in drafting the plan. In this process, I gathered information from the brigades, from the agriculture ministry agencies in the province."

Joao dos Santos Ferreira explained: "Precisely, our objective is to draft the plan on the basis of this information, which basically alluded to concerns of an organizational nature."

"This is why the peasants did not ask us for tractors when we discussed the plan with them. We learned that, in the next campaign, the mobilization of the peasants is more important than any other factor. So we are not going to launch any particular project, but we are going to take advantage of this important moment."

The minister's working agenda also included "contacts with the private sector, to understand what part it plays in the production of the most important crops in the battle against hunger, and we note with great satisfaction that these [contacts] will be of value to our work in other provinces."

As a result of the work that has gone into the preparation of the plan up to now, the agriculture minister noted: "We consider a redistribution of cadres to be absolutely proper and necessary. We also feel we must see to it that all the material arrives at the proper places and that this is done efficiently, without delay and with less expense."

6362

CSO: 3442/439

SWEDISH DEVELOPMENT AGENCY FINANCES AGRICULTURAL PROJECTS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 12 Jun 84 p 1

[Article by Marcelino Silva]

[Text] A total of 272 million Swedish kronor has been given to our country by SIDA (Swedish International Development Authority) to finance various projects involving the importation of materials for rehabilitating a number of industries related directly or indirectly to agricultural activity and to buy seed and means of production for developing the rural area. This sizable financing will be used during fiscal 1984-1985, according to what our newspaper was told by Jan Robberts of the SIDA office in our country.

The enterprises that will benefit from the equipment to be acquired with the money include AGRO-ALFA and ELECTROMOC as well as the electrical transformer substation at the Water Treatment Station in Umbeluzi.

The materials to be purchased include spare parts for those units and parts for vehicles and farm tractors.

As far as the Umbeluzi substation is concerned, we learned that plans call for work to repair the damage caused by Cyclone Domoina. In addition, the conditions will be created for installing a general transformer on higher ground so that in case of flooding, that part of the substation will not be reached by water.

Developing Field Agriculture

According to Jan Robberts, the purchase of equipment, particularly for AGRO-ALFA and ELECTROMOC, is aimed at ensuring that they will be able to operate satisfactorily in terms of the final objective, which is to ensure the development of field agriculture.

In that connection, Robberts also said: "It is important to point out that part of this money, which will be used during fiscal 1984-1985 (which in Sweden begins at the start of July), will be used to buy a number of farm implements to be distributed to small farmers and the peasants in general."

Our source added that electric motors will be acquired for ELECTROMOC, "since electric energy is needed to operate some of the industries serving agriculture."

Another sector that will benefit from this financing is the paper industry, to which an amount of 30 million kronor is being allocated. It will be used to purchase paper and pulp.

#### Growing SIDA Aid

Swedish aid through SIDA has been increasing gradually from year to year. The amounts made available are used on a priority basis for importing spare parts for various industries, especially those connected with agricultural activity, the purchase of seed and tools for the peasants, and so on.

For fiscal 1982-1983, SIDA provided an amount of 243 million kronor, to which was added another 11 million kronor for emergency programs. In the following fiscal year, the amount donated totaled 270 million kronor, with another 18 million being added later, also for emergency programs.

One aspect that deserves mention here, according to our interlocutor, is related to the fact that some of the funds have been used to import consumer goods.

Data provided by that SIDA official in our country also show that the funds placed at our country's disposal by his organization totaled 1,017.2 million Swedish kronor from July 1975 through 1982.

It should also be mentioned that Sweden participates in various development projects in our country, some of which also involve other Nordic countries.

As we reported in previous articles, SIDA finances cadre training programs in our country for various sectors, chiefly the energy sector.

11798

CSO: 3442/423

## NEW ENERGY TECHNICIANS FINISH TRAINING

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 14 Jun 84 p 2

[Text] A total of 21 technicians who will operate substations for the transmission of electric power have just completed a course of specialized training in that field. According to information provided by a source in the Vocational Training Department of the Mozambique Electricity Enterprise, the specialization course lasted about 6 months and was taught by Swedish experts in the field.

The special training for the new cadres was preceded by basic training in electricity, with supplementary training that included a course in English--lasting 1 month.

Our reporters learned that the course in English served as the basis for instruction in the specialized subjects, since the (Swedish) instructors do not speak Portuguese and the students did not know the language in which the subjects were to be taught.

This is the second course to be offered by the department primarily for the training of cadres to operate substations. A total of 17 technicians were trained in the first course, which was offered in 1982.

### Assignments This Month

According to the program established by the Vocational Training Department of the enterprise in question, the new cadres will begin receiving their assignments this month.

Our source said: "The cadres who have now been trained will be distributed among the substations in Alto Molocue, Nampula, Mocuba, Caia, Quelimane, and Nacala. Some of them will work on the Monapo-Nampula line, while others will be assigned to the southern line."

In the opinion of our source, assignment of the new technicians represents a considerable advance, since in addition to the reinforcement of personnel, "the new cadres have the special advantage of having received more complete training."

We also learned that assignment of the graduates will make it possible to select a few of those now working in the substations to take courses in substation maintenance.

## International Financing for Training

It should be mentioned that the training programs for energy technicians in this sector of activity rely on financing by international development organizations, chiefly Sweden's SIDA [Swedish International Development Authority] and Norway's NORAD [Norwegian Directorate for Development Aid].

The Mozambique Electricity Enterprise has also signed cooperation agreements with the Portuguese Electric Company, a Portuguese state-owned enterprise, in the field of technician training. Under these agreements, some of the subjects in future courses will be taught by Portuguese instructors. This will have advantages from the standpoint of student assimilation of the material.

Currently underway are preparations for offering another course in the operation of substations. It should also be pointed out here that preliminary practical training at the substations is being scheduled for the students who will take that course. Such training is considered one of the most crucial phases in preparing students to be electricians.

11798

CSO: 3442/423

SUGAR PRODUCTION CAMPAIGN INTENSIFIES

Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 15 Jun 84 p 3

[Article by Jonas Cossa: "To Produce Sugar, Problems or No"]

[Text] Acucareira de Mocambique [AM], an agro-industrial complex located in Dondo District, Sofala Province, plans to produce 15,258 tons of white sugar this year (slightly more than the goal for last year), with a daily processing rate estimated at 1,400 kilograms of sugar cane.

This season's sugar campaign began last Tuesday at about 1530 hours--as we reported a few days ago--when everything was in place. In a ceremony led by party and government officials, the workers at the plant started up the machines and began to process the first shipments of sugar cane.

It was a joyful moment, revealing the firm and unshakeable determination of the workers at AM, who at that very moment pledged to overcome any and every obstacle put in the way of the successful implementation of their plan.

The party and government officials who attended the ceremony in Sofala to open the 1983/1984 sugar campaign learned from AM director Simone Chivite that the Mafambisse plant was slightly delayed in initiating production because of various problems.

Some of the problems have already been or are being overcome. They are related to the shortage of accessories and spare parts for the industrial machinery and the rolling stock.

According to the director, during the preparations for the campaign, the workers gave an outstanding performance, using all their professional experience and intelligence to arrive at solutions, supplementing the few imported materials with local resources, obviously.

Actually, the agricultural sector, particularly the stock of farm machinery, and the labor force are the determining factors in the delayed startup of the plant. The poor condition of the trucks and tractors derives from the lack of spare parts and accessories, as we said before.

In this context, agencies involved with the sugar sector and other party and government organs have acted promptly to prevent the production of sugar (an important consumer product and a source of foreign exchange) from being seriously jeopardized.

The director of Acucareira de Mafambasse reported that this production unit had imported 200 liters of sulfuric acid to fill the batteries of the rolling stock, as well as such other small parts as tail lights. The plant is also awaiting receipt of 39 tires and some inner tubes.

#### No Sugar without Manpower

At another point, the official said there was enough equipment to operate the plant, with the exception of the inner tubes, which are still in short supply.

Aside from the difficulties with the agricultural machinery, there is still another fairly serious problem and, unless it is solved, the current sugar campaign could be in trouble. This is the problem of the seasonal labor force.

From what we could learn, most of the manpower employed at that processing unit during Operation Production has already left the area. "They fled to the city because they are accustomed to blackmarketing; now that 'Operation Production' has cooled off, they are back in the city, engaging in their criminal activities," an AM official said in this regard.

Other workers whom we interviewed felt that the reason for the manpower shortage in the sugar sector (even though the urban centers are teeming with unemployed people) is that rural working conditions are very harsh, characterized by an inadequate diet and a lack of safety equipment and regular medical attention.

6362

CSO: 3442/439

## BEIRA PORT NOW HANDLES MORE ZIMBABWEAN TRAFFIC

## Delegation to Zimbabwe

Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 6 Jul 84 p 2

[Text]

BEIRA port can handle a considerably higher level of traffic from local importers and exporters, and is ready to resume its role as Zimbabwe's traditional trade gateway.

This was the message carried by a high-level delegation from the Mozambique ports and railways authority which visited Zimbabwe this week. Led by Engineer F F Mendes, the director of the authority, the delegation visited local freight companies, importers and exporters, and had discussions with the National Railways of Zimbabwe (NRZ) and government officials.

"We can now offer a much-improved service and considerable savings for local exporters and importers", Eng Mendes said. "For instance, exporters of cotton lint can save at least \$400 a container by using Beira instead of South African ports", he said.

"Beira port and the railways are capable of handling a much greater volume of traffic to and from Zimbabwe", Eng Mendes told *The Gazette*. "The improvements required at the port are now almost complete, a programme which has been accelerated by the support of the SADC countries and technical and financial assistance from the Dutch government."

The port entrance channel has been dredged to its full former depth and width, Eng Mendes said, allowing ships of 25 000 tonnes dead-weight to enter the port. "The old channel buoys have been replaced with light buoys which

allow ships to berth and leave the port at night for the first time", he said. This facility will improve turnaround times considerably. "New pilot cutters have also been obtained and this will reduce the time ships have to wait to enter and leave the port", he reported.

On-shore facilities had also been improved, and the port was now capable of handling 2 million tonnes a year. To speed up loading and unloading, a new fleet of 10 Tugmaster tractors and 30 trailers were in use. Each trailer has a capacity of 32 tonnes. "This has greatly improved transfer times of goods between ships on the one hand, and warehouses and rail sidings on the other", Eng Mendes said.

The pre-cooling plant for citrus, meat and other perishable goods was now in operation and was ready to receive Zimbabwe exports.

"Most important of all, the management and operation has been improved and this had its effect on the efficiency of the port," he commented.

Referring to the line from Machipanda to Beira, Eng Mendes said that this was "99.9% safe", adding that there had been no dissident activity this year. "The 318-kilometre line is in fair condition and we have recently introduced four new General Electric locomotives built in Brazil. We hope to increase this number in the near future", he said.

"When Beira was the port for most goods flowing from and to

Zimbabwe, the line carried ten trains each way, every day. "We hope to regain this level of traffic but, of course, we must proceed step by step," Eng Mendes said.

When asked if the Mozambique Railways had sufficient wagons to cope with a considerable increase in traffic on the Machipanda/Beira line, he said that discussions had been held with NRZ and he was confident that all traffic made available could be handled.

"We have also had discussions with NRZ on the handling of copper exports from both Zambia and Zaire through Zimbabwe", he said. This was an indication of the confidence the Mozambique port authority had in its ability to regain its former level of activity.

Referring to traffic from Zimbabwe to Maputo, Eng Mendes said the line from Chicualacuala was in poor condition and traffic had been subject to interruption by dissident activity. The MNR seemed more intent on cutting the flow of goods to and from Zimbabwe than interrupting traffic on the lines of Swaziland and South Africa. However the number of incidents were declining and there had been no actual attacks on trains recently.

"We are now subject to isolated incidents of sabotage rather than ambushes and this, we feel is the beginning of the end of the dissident problem."

A grant had been made available by the British government for the rehabilitation of 140km of the line from Chicualacuala to Maputo. In

one section this involved the replacement of existing rails with heavier steel and in another, the fitting of concrete sleepers and improvement of ballast.

At the port itself, a new container facility was nearing completion which would permit the handling of large block trains. "Both Rennies and Manica Freight are making heavy investment in the rehabilitation of forklifts and cranes and our efficiency will soon be much improved".

Eng Mendes said this investment indicated the interest in the port by South African exporters and importers. "At the moment Maputo handles 1,4m tonnes from South Africa, whereas we have in the past handled 6m tonnes a year."

#### Rennies Shipping Bulletin

Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 6 Jul 84 p 9

[Text]

**FREIGHT** and port movements at the port of Beira in Mozambique came in for some favourable comment in a bulletin issued by Rennies Shipping and Airfreight agents last month. But there were some depressing comments on Maputo.

Regarding Beira, encouraging signs were the smooth running of the rail line from Harare to the port. There had been no major incidents during the last 12 months and traffic flows had never been interrupted. Communications were much improved and liaison between Rennies office in Harare and the local CFM railway representative in Bulawayo was excellent.

Giving details, the bulletin said transit times to and from Mutare and Beira were two days for containerised traffic with break-bulk taking slightly longer. However rail truck availability was poor in Beira especially in view of the programmed imports over the next three months.

The report said the Nedco was to refurbish container berths 6 through 10 by resurfacing, relaying rail lines and strengthening. The work was planned to avoid delays to ro-ro vessels and should be completed within 12 months.

Beira had recently received 10 haulers and 30 forty tonne trailers to be used for inter-siding transfers and port movements. Three main

line diesel locomotives had been acquired and would be commissioned shortly.

On movements by road, CFM would only grant permits for out-of-gauge traffic and security on the road was reported to be "adequate".

Wharfs, cranes and equipment were in fair and working condition, 80% of cranes were operational, while 10 tugmasters and 30 trailers recently acquired at the port were in constant use and in good mechanical condition.

"Telex communications, with a bit of perseverance, are adequate, telephone intermittent, and communications are now possible through micro link, all messages having to be routed via the Posts and Telegraphs department," said the bulletin.

It added that generally, Beira was becoming a viable port and, with correct pre-planning, savings in railage of about \$600 per TEU for import and exports could be achieved by using Beira, rather than Durban.

It also noted that port officials at Beira were keen to see their port functioning to capacity and welcomed constructive criticism and assistance to increase its efficiency.

On Maputo, however, there was a more depressing report.

The bulletin said that the CFM acknowledged that the port was

run down and productivity low. But they believed that within the next six to 12 months many problems would have been overcome.

As a first step the port authorities had allocated to Rennies Shipping the deep water berths G, H and I, and the Matola ore loading appliance.

"In addition, Rennies are also responsible to the Swaziland Sugar Association for the repair and maintenance of the sugar terminal. To meet these responsibilities Rennies Shipping are likely to consider an investment of some R3 million."

It also noted that new container gantries were being assembled with the first expected to be in operation next month.

"Also, in view of the anticipated increased through-put of Zimbabwean goods, we have decided to station our own Zimbabwean representative in Maputo. His responsibility will be in cooperation with the authorities to ensure that Zimbabwean traffic is expedited through the port."

The bulletin listed many pro-

blems in Maputo with a number of shore cranes, shunting tractors and other equipment or facilities, but noted that the sugar terminal was fully operational and adequate to cope with expected sugar exports from Zimbabwe and Swaziland.

It said that only one tugboat was operating and it suffered periodic breakdowns, while the pilotboat was a total loss after having been driven aground during cyclone Demoina. All sailings from Maputo were now restricted to daylight hours only.

Commenting on the Chicualacuala line, the bulletin said that due to the "ongoing security problem along this line" the Mozambique railways authorities had adopted a flexible cargo routing procedure.

"Whenever there are delays along the line, cargoes for Zimbabwe are re-routed via Komati-poort."

It was also reported that during May electrical power cuts and failures were experienced. These caused cranes to come to a standstill, so affecting the operations of vessels.

ITALIAN AID FOR UPKEEP OF ZAMBEZIA RIVER TRANSPORT

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 25 Jun 84 p 14

[Text] The total value of the CEMANA project now underway in Zambezia Province as part of the cooperation agreements between Mozambique and Italy is estimated at \$70,000 [as published; see the final paragraph]. The first phase of this project is concerned basically with the upkeep of the entire river fleet in Zambezia Province. Under the terms of the project, it is anticipated that later phases may see the start of construction on new boats and of a vocational training program.

According to engineer Bruno Thieme, an Italian technician who heads the project team, the project will be carried out by an organization called the COSV, which is supported by the Italian Government. Eight Italian technicians are now in Quelimane.

Maintenance and support work for the river enterprises in Quelimane and Chinde in connection with boat maintenance is planned for the near future. The COSV plan for this year calls for the maintenance of large vessels, but as engineer Bruno Thieme said, "achievement of that objective is being made difficult at the moment by the lack of materials."

Most of the river fleet in Zambezia consists of launches and boats of metal and iron: "material that must be imported." According to Thieme, efforts are being made to overcome the lack of those materials as soon as possible.

Zambezia Province has a river fleet of about 150 launches and boats. Most of them are in an advanced state of deterioration, while the others are in need of constant technical assistance.

A considerable number of all the large boats existing in the province belong to state enterprises and private firms, which use them basically to transport products. Engineer Bruno Thieme says that in another phase, the project may provide help to those enterprises and firms in restoring and maintaining their boats. He said: "The project provides for the possibility of supporting other enterprises such as the Sena Sugar Estates, Madal, the Zambezia Company, and other agricultural companies such as Boror."

The final phase of the CEMANA project is concerned basically with the vocational training program, for which studies are currently underway.

The \$700,000 in financing from the Italian Government is being used to outfit two boat maintenance centers. It should be mentioned that part of the material in question has already reached Zambezia Province.

11798

CSO: 3442/423

RENOVATION OF MAPUTO-NAMAACHA HIGHWAY PLANNED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 14 Jun 84 p 8

[Article by Marcelino Silva]

[Text] National Highway 2, which links Maputo with the Namaacha border district, is going to be renovated thanks to a project financed by SIDA (Swedish International Development Authority). Our newspaper has learned from Jan Robberts, an official at SIDA's office in Mozambique, that SIDA has given our country 120 million Swedish kronor that will be used to carry out the program. We also learned from engineer Carlos Fragoso of the Department of Roads and Bridges in the Ministry of Construction and Water that the plans call for building a new section of road from the Matola River to the Boane crossing. Work is scheduled to begin at the end of this year and will take about 2 years.

Execution of this important undertaking, which is one of the projects sponsored by the SADCC [Southern African Development Coordination Conference], will be the responsibility of a Swedish firm. The job is currently out for bids in that country, and four or five construction firms are taking part in the bidding. The firm chosen will take charge of carrying out the work.

Jan Robberts also said that once the contract has been awarded, a study will be made of the possibility of a partnership between the firm chosen and a Mozambican enterprise for carrying out the work.

In the opinion of our source at the Department of Roads and Bridges in the Ministry of Construction and Water, a partnership between an enterprise in our country and the Swedish firm will result in qualification for our firms and, as a consequence, the training of Mozambican cadres.

Our reporters also learned that when the bidding (now underway in Sweden) is concluded, a consultant will be sent to our country to work with Mozambican authorities in the relevant sector in determining the final design for the project.

Feasibility Study

To implement this project, a feasibility study concerning the future road was carried out by a Swedish firm called SWECO and COTOP [Office of Technical Consultation for Public Works], a Mozambican enterprise concerned with projects.

Specifically, a study was made of the current location of the road and the variants or alternatives to be introduced. On this subject, engineer Carlos Fragoso explained: "The objective in making such a study was to determine the advantages that might result from implementing the project, especially as regards the change affecting the section that will run from the Matola River to the Boane crossing."

#### New Section

The renovation of National Highway 2, which links Maputo with Namaacha, calls for building a new section that will start at the Matola River near the 3 February Agricultural Enterprise and end at the Boane crossing.

According to the source in the Department of Roads and Bridges, the advantages of such a road lie in the fact that it may shorten travel time, since anyone going to Namaacha or other localities in that area currently has to make a long detour from the Matola River to the crossing.

There is also the fact that commercial establishments and several industrial facilities are located between the 3 February enterprise and the crossing, and in one way or another, they hamper road traffic, slowing down the transportation of merchandise or other traffic in both directions.

We also learned that this project may eliminate many of the curves that exist along practically the entire stretch of road beginning at the Boane crossing.

Engineer Fragoso pointed out, however, that completion of all the preparatory work will depend to a large extent on the final work to be done by a Swedish consultant, whose arrival in Mozambique is to be scheduled by SIDA.

He added: "We said that conclusion of all the preparatory work will depend on the consultant because it will be up to the planner to make adjustments to the project we have come up with."

#### Road Repairs Continuing

It should be recalled that Tamega has been making repairs on some stretches of the road over the past few months. Some sections have been widened to 7 meters, which will be the width of the section still to be built.

The same source said: "The repair work will continue, since the road's usefulness is recognized. So what this means is that the work that has been underway for some time will continue as far as the Boane crossing."

We learned earlier from the source at SIDA that the bidding underway in Sweden is expected to be completed by September or October. Work is expected to begin at the end of this year. Jan Robberts added: "We have scheduled the work for completion in 2 years."

11798

CSO: 3442/423

## BRIEFS

NEW SCHOOL IN TETE--The Technical Plumbing School, organized by the Provincial Directorate of Construction and Water, recently began operating in Tete Province. It will train plumbers who will alleviate problems related to the system of water pipes in that province. In this first phase, the first course in plumbing will last 6 months. Its nine participants are from the Tete Water Enterprise, the APIE [Administration of State Lands and Property], the Executive Council, and the provincial government, and three of them are women. Training these individuals will make it possible to cope to some extent with the problem of stagnant water in the city of Tete that comes from punctured pipes and damaged taps. The problem is made even worse by the fact that the Tete Water Enterprise does not have personnel capable of meeting maintenance needs. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 12 Jun 84 p 3] 11798

MILITIA REORGANIZATION STARTS--Maj Gen Jorge Rebelo, member of the Political Bureau and first secretary of the Party Committee in the City of Maputo, met yesterday afternoon with the militiamen of Urban Districts 1 and 2 in the country's capital in connection with the reorganization of the People's Militia. Also present at yesterday's meeting were Colonel Langa, military commander of the city of Maputo, Aurelio Manhica, secretary of the City Defense Committee, and other members of the party committee in that city. Reorganization of the militia in the city of Maputo was announced by President Samora Machel at the meeting with the capital's basic structures that was held last 12 May. It is part of the activities underway to strengthen people's vigilance and arm the people for facing any aggression. In the meeting with the capital's basic structures, President Samora Machel said that among the other tasks, reorganization of the city's defense, and particularly of the people's militia, must be given priority. Yesterday's meeting marked the beginning of a series of actions to be carried out in that connection. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 12 Jun 84 p 1] 11798

MEDICINE AID FROM INDIA--Through its embassy in Maputo, the Republic of India yesterday gave our country 1,080 kilograms of medicines to help the victims of natural disasters, particularly Cyclone Domoina and the drought. The symbolic handing over of the medicines took place yesterday at the Ministry of Health, where the first secretary of the Indian Embassy in our country described the kinds of medicine included and said that this gesture came about because "we Indians also live in a country severely affected by disasters, so we are familiar with these tragedies." Representing the central structures of the Ministry

of Health in accepting the gift, Joaquim Durao, head of the Pharmaceutical Department, praised India's gesture, saying: "This gesture is more appreciated because we know that the Indians have many problems of their own. As a result, we will be sure to channel this gift to the inhabitants who are suffering and in need of it." [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 9 Jun 84 p 8] 11798

MALAWI SUGAR AID--The Malawian Government has given our country a total of 40,950 kilograms of sugar to help the victims of the drought, a natural disaster that is still causing a degree of serious devastation in some southern and central provinces. According to a source in the Ministry of Home Trade, the donation was delivered by Secretary Kakhobwi of the Malawian Ministry of Foreign Affairs to the Mozambican Government, represented by the administrator of Angonia in Tete Province. In our edition for Wednesday, we reported in error--based on information from a source in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs--that the donation totaled 13 metric tons of sugar. We apologize for the error. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 9 Jun 84 p 3] 11798

SHIP UNDER REPAIR--A 4-ton capacity semi-industrial fishing vessel, abandoned 5 years ago and almost buried in the sand in the Praia Nova area, is being repaired for return to operation. The work in progress consists in outfitting the ship with a new cabin, motor, crane, main deck and shell. The direct cost of the restoration is estimated at between 5,000 and 6,000 contos. According to Jose Americano, who is salvaging the ship, the initiative was sparked during the visit by the vice minister of the navy to Praia Nova in 1983, when it was observed that many of the ships abandoned there could be salvaged. "When his excellency, the vice minister of the navy, came here and saw this ship cemetery at Praia Nova, he said that if this ship could be freed up and repaired, it could be put to work," Jose Americano said. "At that point, I began to gather the equipment needed to float the ship, which was accomplished in 1983. The operation took 75 days." According to our interviewee, the restoration of the fishing vessel is going forward at a good pace and is expected to be completed next year. The proprietor told our reporter that once the ship is repaired, he plans to contact the Secretariat of State for Fishing to acquire a ship's engine. [Text] [Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 14 Jul 84 p 16] 6362

BRIDGE REPAIRED--Young brigade members of Lugela District, in Zambezia Province, are taking part in the reconstruction of a bridge over the Inhamazi River, in honor of the 20th anniversary of the beginning of the armed struggle for liberation. The bridge provides the highway connection between the district seat and the settlement of Tacuana, and was damaged by armed bandits last year. Meanwhile, in Alto Molocue District, also in Zambezia Province, about 50 women recently took part in a day of voluntary labor, harvesting corn at the "25 June" cooperative. This activity was also part of the celebration of the 20th anniversary of the beginning of the armed struggle for national liberation. [Text] [Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 15 Jun 84 p 16] 6362

COOPERATION WITH DENMARK--Recently in Maputo, Mozambique's Secretariat of State for Technical and Professional Education and the Embassy of the Kingdom of Denmark signed a cooperation accord in the area of professional education. Denmark will grant our country about 80,000 contos for the rehabilitation of some technical and professional schools. According to a source in the sector, the money will be used for technical assistance to the industrial schools of Xai Xai, Beira, Quelimane and the city of Lichinga. The development program to turn some arts and crafts schools into industrial schools will also benefit. [Text] [Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 6 Jul 84 p 18] 6362

FRUIT EXPORTS--In a program that will run until this September, CITROSMAN (Manica Citrus Fruit Company) in Chimoio will export 7,500 tons of fruit this year, specifically, oranges, lemons and tangerines. As this report was written, about 3,000 tons of citrus fruit had already been exported. However, because the carton factory in Beira has been idled for some time, CITROSMAN is having trouble acquiring crating material. As an alternative, it has resorted to purchasing cartons in Maputo. This has resulted in higher production costs for the exported fruit and could also jeopardize the export plans because of the irregular service of the national fleet, by which the crates are shipped from Maputo. [Text] [Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 6 Jul 84 p 18] 6362

3442/439

ALL ENCOMPASSING RECONCILIATION NECESSARY FOR INDEPENDENCE

Windhoek DIE REPUBLIKEIN in Afrikaans 18 Jun 84 p 7

[Article by the Special Representative: "Davids Asks Sacrifices for Solution"]

[Text] Otjiwarongo--On Friday evening Mr Abraham Davids, the leader of the Republican Party in the Legislative Assembly for Whites and member of the Legislative Assembly of Otjiwarongo, warned that he thinks that South-Westerners are living too lavishly, too comfortably and too easily and that they are too afraid that with independence they will have to do away with some of this privileged position.

"If necessary we will have to make this sort of sacrifice in this country," said Mr Davids when along with the leader of the Republican Party, Mr Dirk Mudge, he addressed a meeting of the Republican Party.

Mr Davids also pointed out the reasons why South-Westerners ought to be enthusiastic about independence.

Mr Davids stated that in the foregoing years political development in South-West Africa/Namibia was kept alive by the symbol of reconciliation and this concept is not new to the Republican Party and the DTA [Democratic Turnhalle Alliance]. The message he wanted those present to take home is to have people try to find reconciliation with each other. This must be a reconciliation along political lines and ethnic groups. In this process people must not only look at the relations between whites, blacks and coloreds, but also at the relations within their own groups.

He placed this sort of emphasis on national reconciliation in view of the fact that SWA/Namibia is irrevocably on the road to independence. The Republican Party and the DTA have committed themselves to independence for SWA/Namibia and even the Nationalist Party of South-West Africa has done so.

The question that everybody must answer for himself is: Where do I stand with respect to independence?

Mr Davids said that the dissolution of the Ministerial Council and the National Assembly apparently meant that these political structures were being

razed to the ground; however, people miscalculated with respect to the DTA if they thought of killing this body in this manner.

According to Mr Davids: "Had it not been for the DTA we would not be having a Multiparty Conference today. Parties to the left and to the right of the DTA now meet together in the Multiparty Conference (VPK). The DTA stands in the middle like a rock while the other two poles must move towards the center from their extreme positions."

"We have been on the right road all the time."

Mr Davids went on to say that efforts at reconciliation are being made so that it will be possible to proceed to an orderly independence in SWA/Namibia. "Independence is the ultimate goal, but it is not the answer to our problems. We must find ourselves in the right direction if we are to reach this ultimate goal."

Mr Davids said that there are people who reject independence and treat it as a laughing matter. The Republican Party is a responsible party which carries out whatever it has embarked upon.

As a participating party in the VPK, as is also the Nationalist Party of South-West Africa, the Republican Party has issued two interesting documents. One of these was the Windhoek Declaration of Basic Principles in which, among other things, it accepts the challenge of leading SWA/Namibia to a nationally acceptable and internationally recognizable independence.

However, that party then proceeds to accept such decisions and to travel together through Africa and overseas to say that that is what we want.

"The Republican Party cannot allow its credibility to be questioned. We will have to put our foot where our mouth is. Not one member of the Republican Party ought to waver about independence today."

He knows that some people are afraid, but wants to ask them: "Why this fear?" "If you are afraid of other people in this country then you will have to start working on thoughts of reconciliation. If you fear that we will not be able to fend for ourselves financially and militarily, then I will ask the likes of you: Where is your faith?"

"This is because in SWA/Namibia we must accept independence as an act of faith. We will have to do our part and we must seek help not only from our friends, not only from South Africa or friendly countries, but also seek help on bended knees."

"There are people who like to talk about standards and are afraid that these will lower when we become independent. I think we are living too comfortably, too easily and too lavishly and we are afraid that we perhaps might have to retract a little from this very privileged position. If necessary we will have to make this sacrifice in this country."

"If you ask me why I must be enthusiastic about independence then we must start thinking about matters about which we can get enthusiastic: Are you not proud of being a South-Westerner? I am. Are you not proud of this country? I am. Are you not proud of the people that inhabit this country? I am. Don't you see a challenge in the people of this country? Especially you, as the white population group, don't you see an opportunity knocking at our door to rescue people from the clutches of Marxism? Is that not a challenge? Is this not something for which sacrifices can be made?"

"We must want independence for the sake of our own pride and our own honor. Is it nicer for you to hear, from morning till night, how much we are costing the South African government? It takes so long to start feeling like an inhabitant in your own country."

He knows that this is being done for the sake of a well elaborated political strategy. However, it gets to you when suddenly you hear on the radio that you are being offered to other powers. "Although this is being offered as a good political strategy, this does not take away from the fact that this does affect the honor of a south-Westerner, especially if something of the sort is not cleared with you a priori.

7964

CSO: 3401/96

INTERNATIONAL INTERESTS TAKING PRECEDENCE OVER LOCAL ONES

Windhoek DIE REPUBLIKEIN in Afrikaans 22 Jun 84 p 6

[Editorial: "Anxious Eyes"]

[Text] One danger in the present political situation in and about South-West Africa/Namibia is the internal subjectivism that every effort being made is intended only for the good and welfare of the inhabitants. But the outside world is looking at this country and its future with different eyes than these and from different wind directions.

Abroad there are U.S. and Portuguese interests and on the continent itself there are South African, Zambian and French speaking Africa interests. For everyone of the above mentioned countries considerations regarding the South-West must also serve their own aims.

First of all there is the United States.

At the rate of the progress now being made with respect to South-West Africa/Namibia it actually appears certain that a solution is not going to be a part of the election package which Ronald Reagan can offer in the November election of a president.

However, South-West Africa/Namibia can help the Republican Party's outgoing president in his election campaign as far as the Cuban connection is concerned. The Reagan Administration is making the Cuban withdrawal from Angola a pre-requisite for the settlement of the South-West question. If it can get the Cubans to move with this demand this will be an achievement which can be spelled out to the U.S. electorate.

This could even become the proverbial bigger carrot, in view of the fact that every American is painfully aware of the international role of the Cubans, while so very few of them know of the existence of South-West Africa/Namibia and of its problematic situation.

In the South African design Lisbon has become an increasingly important point of departure and this has happened even after the Portuguese lost their interest in Africa. However, the cause for this Portuguese involvement is

the ignominious manner in which this European power withdrew from Africa. The cases of Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique and Angola are the stains in history which Portugal would like to wipe away with its new policy.

For this objective a go-between role in connection with the South-West Africa/Namibia dispute would provide important contributions. Perhaps this alone explains why Lisbon has appeared to be so comfortable and so regular with the travel plans of Mr P. W. Botha and Mr Pik Botha.

In the Africa connection South Africa has moved cautiously, but decisively, with its diplomatic offensive in Mozambique and Angola. Progress in South-West Africa/Namibia can further strengthen the republic's prestige in areas where its new peace policy has been held at bay.

Clear differences must be seen between the Zambian and West African roles. President Kaunda of Zambia has already made notable progress in presenting a picture of the peacemaker. However, a breakthrough in the South-West Africa/ Namibia question, and a meaningful Zambian role in it, could make the 60 year old Zambian leader the next president of the Organization of African Unity. Moreover, this peace process could convert his capital of Lusaka into the Geneva of Africa.

7964

CSO: 3401/92

## INCOME FROM NUCLEAR WASTE STORAGE DISCUSSED

Windhoek DIE REPUBLIKEIN in Afrikaans 22 Jun 84 p 1

[Excerpt] No negotiations are being conducted with respect to the possible storage of foreign nuclear waste in South-West Africa/Namibia and no studies are being considered regarding possible storage places.

This assurance was given yesterday by Administrator General Dr Willie van Niekerk and by Secretary of Economic Affairs Piet Kruger.

They were approached in connection with the plea made earlier this week in the Legislative Assembly for Whites, by Member of the Legislative Committee Jannie de Wet, to the effect that a study must be started on the possibility of earning a great deal of money by establishing a storage place in SWA/Namibia for the nuclear waste of other countries.

Dr Wynard de Villiers, the executive chairman of the South African Atomic Energy Corporation (AEK), in discussing this matter with DIE REPUBLIKEIN outlined the complexity of such a project and said that he would most strongly dissuade any country from providing storage for the radio active waste of other countries unless such a country has the technological knowhow of being able to make such a decision on its own.

In his rebuttal during the budget debate Mr De Wet stated that all possible sources of income must be sought. Someone had told him and to the chairman of the Executive Committee, Mr Kosie Pretorius, that the Western World does not have storage places for its nuclear waste and that if the South-West can store the nuclear waste of the United States and West Germany this would provide a greater income for the country than the income of the central government. "However," Mr De Wet went on, "the decision is up to the people of the South-West.

Several weeks ago Mr De Wet mentioned the same subject before the economic consulting body, but then the delegates laughed at him.

Upon being questioned, after his speech in the Legislative Assembly, Mr De Wet said that the South-West offers ideal possibilities for the storage of

nuclear waste. Both the geological formations and the climate of the western part of the country are some of the best in the world for this purpose.

When asked as to who has to make a decision on this matter Mr De Wet said:  
"The elected Representative Authority has to make the decision."

He feels that the White Representative Authority must proceed with this matter.  
"The central government must also look at this; however, that is not an elected body."

"If the waste from Koeberg can be dumped in Namakwaland, why can't we also do that in the South-West? I am speaking for Representative Authority of the Whites and I am also appealing to the other representative authorities to do the same."

"If Namakwaland can offer this possibility then the South-West has more possibilities in the remote uninhabited regions where there are the most favorable rocky formations such as can be found in the Kaokoveld."

Dr Wynand de Villiers, who besides his position in the AEK is also chairman of the South African prime minister's scientific advisory board, said that he cannot speak for the South-West. However, he can at least dissuade South Africa from providing storage space to other countries for their waste and he would also most strongly dissuade any country from doing so, unless the country in question has the necessary scientific nuclear knowledge for making its own responsible decisions.

His explanation was as follows:

There is no reason why nuclear waste cannot be stored safely, but this requires expert knowledge.

7964  
CSO: 3401/92

OPPOSITION LEADER DESCRIBES COLONIAL SITUATION

Lisbon TEMPO in Portuguese 21 Jun 84 p 26

[Article by Costa Carneiro]

[Text] Sao Tome and Principe (the islands at the center of the earth, as a poet once labeled them) also has opposition parties. It is a civilized opposition, which, without truces or rest continues to carry out an important role in the denunciation of the military occupation by Angolan and Cuban troops, in the denunciation of feudalism, of economic breakdown, of collectivist options and of the violation of human rights.

Carlos Graca, a doctor, the son and grandson of physicians and ex-minister of health of the Republic of Sao Tome and Principe heads and guides those in opposition to the regime of President Pinto da Costa.

Having lived in Gabon for years, where he is a practicing physician, Carlos Graca, on his return from a business trip to Paris, spent several hours in Lisbon to rally support for his people living here, "who are, in fact, the 'front' that opposes the regime in Sao Tome and Principe."

He assured us that out of respect for the country he resides in, he is not involved in any political activity. That is done in Portugal through people from the former colony who number now more than 10,000. "I limit my activities to orienting them. It is they who, in essence, are the front."

Nevertheless, why is the "Front" opposed to President Pinto da Costa?

Carlos Graca, a legitimate Sao Tomian told us:

"I understand that the strongest opposition force to Pinto da Costa is the Sao Tomian people, who unanimously reject his views. The country finds itself in a tight economic situation. As you know, one of the main sources of income of Sao Tome and Principe is cacao.

"At present, the production of cacao does not reach 3,000 tons... The official explanation for the drop in production is that not only was

there a drought, but also an international crisis that makes the sale of cacao difficult.

"In reality, the low receipts obtained from the sale of cacao are caused by quite different factors, among which is the nationalization of the land, which was done without a serious study and done simply for ideological, not to mention savage reasons. This type of process habitually results in a decrease in production.

"On the other hand, one has to recognize a degree of immaturity on the part of the leaders, who after independence created a climate of hostility toward the Portuguese, which made the technicians who worked in cacao production leave the country.

"Another factor to be considered is the lack of mobilization of the workers. In order for them to be motivated, stimulation is necessary, not slogans. Besides this, the choice of the type of society discouraged the people in that it was an option contrary to the idiosyncracies of our people.

"The economic breakdown that occurred in Sao Tome and Principe provoked a situation of serious need in all sectors of the nation, especially in basic nourishment."

These are the economic aspects. How about the political ones?

The situation is extremely difficult and at the level of the people it borders on despair. For example, in Libreville, we have seen people arrive from Sao Tome in canoes. That is a difficult and risky ocean crossing. The trip lasts from 24 to 32 hours, during which the people are subject to the weather and storms.

The Sao Tomian leader, who was accompanied by three of the directors of the party in Portugal, told us, more or less in detail, what the work of FRENTEL has been, whether inside or outside of the country in the mobilization of the exiles and in contacts with countries that understand their struggle.

"Domestically, the 'Front' presents itself to our people as an alternative. This is why we have a plan organized with outstanding personnel who, clandestinely, work on organizing and speaking to the people."

The "Front"--added one of those present--is well received by the people.

"Its plan of action rigorously follows the interests of the people. That is why it arises when there is a need for an organized opposition to the regime of Pinto da Costa. The purpose is to express the feelings of the people and consequently of their rejection of this totalitarian regime.

"However, it is evident from our point of view that guerrilla action in San Tome is unthinkable. For this reason we wanted to know what prospects are foreseen for the future relative to the present regime."

Carlos Graca guaranteed us: "We have a broad fighting front that unites all the democratic and patriotic forces to fight against the dictatorship and to establish a democratic regime that respects fundamental rights."

But, with what means? we wanted to know.

"With a political battle, and if necessary, in a guerrilla struggle," stated the Sao Tomian leader, who added that "the military battle is possible in the sense that we have experienced personnel living abroad."

But only abroad? It is an island.

"This problem came up within the country during the first struggle for national liberation. We fought against colonialism in the political arena, and we felt the need for a military struggle. However, it is obvious that the geographic layout was unfavorable and it was never carried out. However, we now feel that it is not altogether impossible and with the determination and courage of the Sao Tomians bound to this struggle, we are convinced that we can organize.

"Meanwhile, I must tell you that we are not apologists of a bloody fight. We feel that an intense political struggle, like that being carried out, (very little is known here of what is really happening in Sao Tome and Principe) can force a change in the political position taken by Pinto da Costa, specifically the withdrawal of foreign troops occupying the country and the modification of his collectivist economic policies which have taken Sao Tome and Principe to economic atrophy and misery. Pinto da Costa would find himself required to establish an understanding with the democratic tendencies of the country, aimed at creating a political unit and ways of promoting the well-being of the people."

History tells us that a consensus with totalitarian regimes, Marxist regimes, is impossible...

As a result of our political pressure, the discontent of the people and the failure of the regime itself, there are some signs of pragmatism. For example, the development of cooperative projects with Portugal which recently occurred. "This fact," assures the leader, "implies the recognition of poor political judgment, specifically in the field of economic matters."

Reports reach us from several sources indicating that "the Liberation Front of Sao Tome and Principe" is closer to establishing itself overseas, particularly with the African nations.

In 1960, Carlos Graca was a military doctor in Portugal. The following year he deserted because he refused to fight in Angola "as part of the colonial army." In Paris, with Miguel Travoada, the prime minister deposed and imprisoned by Pinto da Costa, he embraced the struggle for liberation. Later he moved to Libreville until the independence of his country, which was confirmed on July 12, 1975.

The Organization of African Unity (OAU) recognized the liberation movement, and granted its support and various subsidies; a situation maintained until 1965.

As a member of the political bureau, he arrived in Sao Tome in 1974, where he was named minister of health and social matters, posts he held until June 1977, when he resigned because he disagreed with the regime.

Taking advantage of a mission to East Berlin, Carlos Graca did not return to his country, moving again to the capital of Gabon, where he started the Liberation Front of Sao Tome and Principe.

"Once again I find myself involved in the struggle against colonialism," said Carlos Graca. "A colonial situation exists in my country. I have to be consistent with myself."

This, basically and simply, is the reason for the struggle of Carlos Graca. It is not unlike those of Miguel Travoada, Pires dos Santos, Leonel D'Alva, and many others.

Nevertheless, over Carlos Graca hangs a sentence of 24 years of forced labor, imposed by the revolutionary tribunal of Sao Tome and Principe. "The price of my political integrity," says Carlos Graca with a smile. "And of my inability to accept the legitimacy of difference," added the representative of the Liberation Front of Sao Tome and Principe in Portugal.

12402

CSO: 3442/427

BRIEFS

SWISS TECHNICAL TRAINING AID--Senegal and Switzerland continue to strengthen their educational training in agriculture and forestry. As a matter of fact, the Swiss Confederation accepted to extend for another 2 years the fourth phase of a project began in 1977. This program is aimed at training rural technical agents in the Saint Louis School of Husbandry and the Ziguinchor Agricultural and Forest Training School. An agreement was signed to that end yesterday by Swiss Ambassador Yves Berthoud and Minister of Economy and Finance Mamoudou Touré. Financing amounts to 4 billion CFA francs. This sum will make it possible to intensify the training reform being carried out by these three institutions and the Senegalization of the cadres. The Swiss Confederation has already participated in the financing of several development projects pertaining, in particular, to health, agriculture and industry, considered priority sectors. According to the minister of education and finance, the results achieved were due to "this climate of trust Switzerland and Senegal were able to create and the consultations they pursued." Quite recently, through a mixed credit amounting to 4 billion francs, the Swiss Confederation contributed to the construction of a series of regional slaughter houses, the Anambe Basin development, the expansion of the SENELEC electrification network and equipment for brush fire fighting services. Mamoudou Touré and Yves Berthoud took advantage of yesterday's ceremony to praise this fruitful cooperation and "the vitality of the mutual friendship between Switzerland and Senegal." [Excerpts] [Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 22 Jun 84 p 3] 6857

CCCE CREDIT--This afternoon, at the ministry of finance, Minister of Economy and Finance Mamoudou Touré and Pierre Petre, director of the Dakar Central Fund for Economic Cooperation [CCCE], will sign an agreement opening an overall credit line amounting to 530 million CFA francs. This large credit from the Central Fund is earmarked for stock breeding development programs in West Senegal (PEDES0). [Text] [Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 25 Jun 84 p. 4] 6857

CSO: 3419/833

TUTU'S SCARE TACTICS AGAINST THREE-CHAMBER PARLIAMENT DECRIED

Pretoria BEELD in Afrikaans 28 Jun 84 p 16

[Editorial: "Bloodbath"]

[Text] It is not the first time that Bishop Desmond Tutu talks about a bloodbath to come unless he and those who think like him have their way. Despite all the cautionings and good counsels it has not yet been possible to drive home to him the fact that one must not be inclined to use this word so lightly.

However, threats are apparently the bishop's strong point. He does not only threaten the whites, but is also warning the coloreds and the Indians, who will be taking part in the coming elections for a three chamber parliament, "that he will get even with them for their having postponed the day of freedom for all whites and blacks by their participation."

Of course the question is whether someone who is not afraid of a bloodbath will be entrusted with anybody's freedom. His words can serve only to reaffirm the suspicion that if Bishop Tutu would actually get his way in bringing about his political order of things then, going by the Africa-model, it would be a sad day for the interests, even freedom, of all minority groups in the country, if not of a large portion of the black population, as has happened elsewhere in Africa.

It is difficult to make any other deduction if the bishop envisages other methods than the democratic way, namely a bloodbath. Actually, without meaning it, Bishop Tutu ended up making an eloquent plea to the effect that the government is on the right track with a political order of things which postulates self government for each group, while sharing a say over matters of common interest.

Bishop Tutu is probably right when he says that a bloodbath is the only alternative.

7694

CSO: 3401/91

HUGE MILITARY MANEUVERS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 24 Jul 84 p 14

[Text]

THE largest military manoeuvres staged in South Africa will be held at the P W Botha training area at the SA Army Battle School in Lohatla, Northern Cape, from August 24 to September 22, the Chief of the Defence Force, General Constand Viljoen, announced in Pretoria yesterday.

Code-named "Exercise Thunder Chariot," the manoeuvre was intended to provide realistic training for the army's conventional forces, the general said.

The climax of the exercise would take place between September 10 and 14, with a division attack on simulated targets, a

division defence fire plan and a division counter-attack.

The troops called up for the exercise would start demobilising from September 15, Gen Viljoen said.

The exercise had been planned and budgeted for more than two years ago.

"The defence force must maintain its state of preparedness and its ability to meet and deal with any eventuality.

"The current diplomatic initiatives and the lessening of tension have provided us with an ideal opportunity to exercise our conventional capability," he said.

CSO: 3400/2078

FREE STATE'S DISCRIMINATION AGAINST ASIANS INDEFENSIBLE

Bloemfontein DIE VOLKSBLAD in Afrikaans 25 Jun 84 p 8

[Editorial: "Asians in the Orange Free State"]

[Text] Limitations imposed on Asians have long been a source of embarrassment for many Afrikaners. Among these are discriminations based on the Group Areas Act which have made permanent ownership of property in white areas subject to a permit.

This discrimination has now been abolished. In accordance with the Draft Legislation on Group Areas, just published in Capetown, with few exceptions the Chinese will now be able to purchase homes in white areas and reside there without any hindrance. There is an exception to this in those cases where a Chinese is married to, or lives with, a black person, an Indian or a Colored. One other exception is the Free State. There the permit requirement remains in effect.

There may be broad understanding with respect to the first of these exceptions. Under the present circumstances it couldn't really be otherwise without badly messing up the entire Group Areas Act. With respect to the exclusion of the Free State from this rectification of the act concerning the Chinese the motives are less than valid.

A question which can be no longer be dodged is: What justifications are there for continued discrimination in the Free State that differentiate this province from the other three? What harm would it do to bring the Free State in line with the other provinces on the rule of human relations on an equal footing---knowing the courteous attitude of its people?

An equalization of this nature would also involve the repeal of Chapter 33 of the Free State's Code of Law which prohibits Indians from staying in the province longer than 2 months or to establish themselves there.

To us it would appear that the start of the new constitutional chapter of partnership extending over certain color lines is the appropriate opportunity for the Free State to reconsider the situation of the Chinese and the Indians and to provide a decisive impetus to the disposition evidenced in the November

referendum in its formal treatment of government partners.

Of course such a measure would be politically exploitable; however, the spirit of reform is ready and willing in South Africa and in such circumstances it is always a good policy to forge the iron while it is hot. In the long run the harm due to unnecessary hesitation could be greater to human relations and to the image of the Free State than any possible damage due to a well motivated decision to get rid of the province's present and hardly defensible different stand.

7964

CSO: 3401/91

BOPHUTHATSWANA FINANCIAL POLICY SETS EXAMPLE FOR BLACK STATES

Johannesburg DIE VADERLAND in Afrikaans 28 Jun 84 p 16

[Editorial: "A Good Image"]

[Text] Although the money is coming from the Rand area, all of it probably from South Africa itself, it is nevertheless an achievement for Bophuthatswana to obtain an unsecured loan of 67.5 million rand on its own merit.

In contrast with the picture of extravagance which Ciskei has been creating in the recent past the Mangope government is being regarded as an amenable risk managing its financial matters with the necessary discipline.

Moreover Bophuthatswana is getting a substantial income from investments and royalties out of its mines and hotels, Sun City in particular.

The loans are intended for economical housing in the vicinity of industrial areas and therefore this is not a highly profitable investment. Yet, although this is a socio-political project, this can have a stimulating effect on development. After all job opportunities without housing facilities do not mean much.

Generally speaking black states do not have a good reputation with respect to paying back debts, as Western banks are now finding out to their chagrin. On top of this South Africa's independent and national states have the additional problem of being denied world recognition.

Bophuthatswana can create a good image, not only for itself, but also on behalf of other South African black states and cities. Leaders such as Soweto's Ephraim Tshabalala and Ciskei's President Sebe can yet take a leaf from Mmabatho's book.

7964

CSO: 3401/91

PERSONNEL RESEARCH UNDER HSRC

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 24 Jul 84 p 10

[Text]

THE National Institute for Personnel Research, which has been part of the CSIR since its establishment in 1946, has been incorporated into the Human Sciences Research Council.

Announcing this in Pretoria yesterday, the HSRC said it had agreed with the CSIR that the transfer would be in the national interest. The HSRC had many points in common with the Institute and the move would bring about effective rationalisation.

The NIPR would retain its name and continue its research on man in his working environment. It would also continue to offer the same services to the community, especially the industrial sector, the HSRC said.

"No reorganisation of personnel, accommodation or research structures will be involved. The NIPR will continue to function in its old headquarters on the campus of the University of the Witwatersrand, under the control of its chief director, Dr Gordon Nelson."

The Institute has achieved recognition for, among other things, the development of computerised psychological tests and selection and orientation programmes for industrialised workers. Some of the selection batteries are also used by the South African Defence Force and many private organisations.

CSO: 3400/2078

GOVERNMENT'S AIM IS EQUAL EDUCATION

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 24 Jul 84 p 17

[Text]

THE South African Government was firmly committed towards providing equal education opportunities for all the people in the country, the outgoing Minister of Education and Training, Mr Barend du Plessis, said at the weekend.

Speaking at the official opening at Central State high school in Soshanguve, Mr Du Plessis said a land which invested in its youth had a bright future.

The school is one of three with boarding facilities being built in centrally situated localities to cater especially for pupils from rural areas. When completed, the school will cost an estimated R7,7 million.

Mr Du Plessis said, considering that the Black population already exceeded 71 percent of the

total population and that it could grow to up to 78 percent by the year 2020, it was imperative that the best possible education be made available to every student.

"I am sure that we all regard these vast amounts spent on education as a very good investment in the future and an excellent way of developing the country's human resources."

Mr Du Plessis attacked what he termed "malicious allegations" that he was intent on offering inferior education designed to keep Black children from progressing academically and socio-economically.

"On the contrary, our ideal is that every one of the Department's secondary schools should have a pass rate in excess of 80 percent. And furthermore, that every pupil should be equipped for a lucrative career so that he can fulfil his role in society."

## EFFECT OF NKOMATI ACCORD ON TRADE RELATIONS WITH MOZAMBIQUE

### Mozambique's Rule Examined

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 18 Jul 84 p 8M

[Article by Bill Levitt: "Maputo Openings Sought"]

[Text]

Despite many visits by bankers and businessmen, the Nkomati Accord has not, in itself, changed the direct sale of South African goods to Mozambique.

The major hurdle — how and when Mozambique will pay — remains, plus doubts about Maputo's ability to acquire foreign exchange and the impediment posed by existing supply agreements with communist bloc countries.

Bankers, economists and investment analysts — some of whom have travelled to Maputo in recent weeks — concede that there is little likelihood of Mozambique increasing its purchases from South Africa — or any other source — until foreign exchange earnings improve.

President Samora Machel has begun a five-day trip to China seeking increased aid and economic co-operation. Portugal may open a trade door to Europe and the US is said to be interested in a variety of funding arrangements.

The South Africa Foreign Trade Organisation (Safto) says in a document for members that inquiries about possible imports to Mozambique from SA businessmen have been overwhelming.

The accord, it says, has opened the way for the SA private sector to assist in Mozambique's economic recovery

through joint ventures, technological supply and buy-back or joint marketing schemes that increase Maputo's foreign exchange earnings.

But Maputo lacks the money to pay for these ventures, the financially-strapped South African Government seems hesitant to provide monetary assistance and there are serious doubts about Mozambique's ability to muster enough raw materials to barter.

Commodity traders, who requested anonymity, raised questions about the cashew industry, prawns and oil — major items that could be used for trade and forex or barter.

Since the Maputo government forced cashew pickers to collect their paycheques in the capital, often a hazardous trip, many trees have been left to die, traders say.

Prawns may have been overfished, depriving Mozambique of its most prized export. Oil thought to be off shore may not be high-quality — so Mozambique would have to raise millions of dollars for refineries and pipelines.

These gloomy views overshadowed recent meetings between Safto officials and the Governor of the Banco de Mocambique to discuss the balance of payments, Maputo's debt rescheduling and economic priorities.

The priorities list includes rejuvenation of the Maputo harbour and rail system, purchase of Cahora Bassa power, an increase in Mozambicans allowed to work in South African mines, help in boosting farming and investments in manufacturing.

To smooth the way, Maputo has undertaken several steps to enhance the Nkomati Accord:

- Mozambique has applied for membership of the International Monetary Fund, which could be approved by September.

- Maputo harbour is being beefed up, and SATS officials regularly meet Maputo port officials. SA forwarding agents and exporters visit Maputo often.

- An investment code has been prepared by Maputo officials, and it is hoped SA property holdings confiscated after independence will be returned.

- Mozambique has introduced incentives to give individual owners and firms a major share of actual forex earned instead of turning it over to the government. That would enable the private sector to buy raw materials, components and spare parts — and possibly earn more forex.

- Visas for SA businessmen

have been made easier to obtain.

Safto officials also discussed the possibility of a bilateral clearing payment facility — to be referred to the SA Minister of Finance — and the extent of export credit insurance cover and long-term credit that will be available for SA businessmen.

Credit Guarantee, the Safto document says, has already received a large number of applications from local businessmen which are being processed and discussed with the SA Government.

"Before any final discussions can be taken, an indication of Mozambique's priorities is essential," Safto says.

"Although several projects are regarded as urgent, it is possible that this will take weeks, if not months. Companies considering projects should submit a detailed outline, together with the normal applications forms for contract cover to CGIC."

A small business bureau for SA businessmen will be set up in Maputo and several representative business groups, including Assocom and the Handelsinstituut, say they will co-operate to build more confidence in Mozambique.

#### Professor on Accord

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 18 Jul 84 p 8M

[Article by Frank Jeans]

[Text]

Private enterprise in South Africa and the West must provide the "economic glue" to hold the Nkomati Accord together, says Professor John Barratt, director-general of the South African Institute of International Affairs.

At a lunch of the South African-German Chamber of Trade and Industry, he said: "The present mood of detente in the Southern Africa region must have more substance than mere statements of intention."

"The accord with Mozambique, for instance, can work only if there are improvements in the economy, for resistance feeds on a people's dissatisfaction."

Welcoming the fact that there is now "negotiation in place of confrontation", the professor said South Africans should take advantage of this and the private sector must not "sit on its hands" but take risks to generate stability with neighbouring states.

"If we sit back to wait and see, disorder will gather speed," he said.

"To consolidate the Mozambique accord, more companies must move in but South Africa does not have the resources to go it alone. Western nations must also show their willingness to help make new relationships work."

## NATAL, OFS CAPITALS COURT INDUSTRIALISTS

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 15 Jul 84 p 11

[Article by Angus Macmillan]

[Text]

**MARITZBURG and Bloemfontein are growing fat on the Government's decentralisation incentives for industry.**

Tired of playing second fiddle to their big brothers up-country and on the coast, both cities are courting business.

Development conferences, full-colour spreads in SAA's Flying Springbok magazine and the Financial Mail, and a supplement in Business Times are a few promotional ploys.

### Ample labour

Natal's capital attracted 32 buyers of industrial land in the past 12 months and has concluded 75 transactions on 115 hectares since 1982.

Bloemfontein, which has been hard selling itself since a conference in April last year, sold 151 industrial plots within three months of their coming on the market.

Both cities have solid infrastructures, a university and ample labour — but what encourages industry most are concessions granted by big brother in Pretoria.

"Sink your industrial roots into a fertile future" is Maritzburg's jingle to entice investment.

Although it qualifies for the least attractive incentives, the city named after Voortrekkers Gert Maritz

and Piet Retief is proving a popular relocation point.

Ironically, much of this investment is coming from the Durban-Pinetown area, also its biggest competitor.

Industrial promotion officer Terry Thompson says advertising in the Flying Springbok magazine has tempted six foreign organisations — including a Belgian-based extruder of carpet yarn — to put down roots in the Garden City.

### Land prices

"With relocation, whether you go a block down the road or 90km away, the logistics are much the same. This is where we have scored over Durban and Pinetown."

Industrial land sells for R15/m<sup>2</sup> to R20/m<sup>2</sup> in Maritzburg compared with R40/m<sup>2</sup> to R50/m<sup>2</sup> in Pinetown and R65/m<sup>2</sup> in Durban. Ladysmith and Newcastle offer land for as little as R5/m<sup>2</sup>, but are not as well situated for diversified industry.

Industry has been cagey over capital outlay on land. Whereas 22 sales in 1982 accounted for 37 hectares, 32 sales last year were for a similar area.

### Speculators

Mr Thompson says: "We would rather sell to a number of developers than a big chunk to one. That way we get a wider spread of industry and more job creation."

New faces in the Natal capital recently are a precision moulding firm, an industrial filter manufacturer, a timber door manufacturer and a chemical producer.

Speculators are not welcome in areas looking for long-term investors and Maritzburg is no exception. A clause in sales contracts reserves the city council the right to buy back the land at the original price if a buyer has not developed it within three years.

#### Centre City

Bloemfontein, South Africa's centre city and legal capital, and the Free State capital, has the edge over Maritzburg when it comes to concessions.

--Railage rebates: Bloemfontein 40%, Maritzburg 20%

--Relocation allowances both up to R500 000

--Tender preferences: Bloemfontein 5%, Maritzburg 4%

--Employment incentives: Bloemfontein R70 a worker, Maritzburg R25

--Rental and housing interest subsidies: Bloemfontein 40%, Maritzburg 15%

--Training grants: both 125%

The Bloemfontein City Council will put 280 industrial sites up for sale in August and has designated a new industrial area called Bloemindustria. It is 20km from the city centre and will comprise 780 hectares with siding facilities.

#### Drawcard

Building plans rose in value from R55,8-million in 1982 to R107,6-million last year. Plans worth R49,6-million were passed between January and May this year.

Neels Booysen, Bloemfontein's director of development, says marketing a total city concept is his major drawcard. A public relations firm is handling publicity and a Johannesburg consultant is looking into foreign investment possibilities.

"We also have the Bloemfontein Development Foundation and the Bloemfontein Old Boys Club to attract investors to the heart of the Free State."

CSO: 3400/2078

## INDUSTRIAL TRACTOR UNIT INTRODUCED

Johannesburg SA INDUSTRIAL WEEK in English 3 Jul 84 p 12

[Text]

THE first industrial tractor unit in SA based on the MB-trac concept, has been introduced by Mercedes-Benz SA.

Powered by the ADE 352 T 110 kW turbo-charged engine, the MC-trac 1500 industrial unit is suited for towing industrial equipment, such as road building equipment or heavy machinery in factories weighing up to 100 tons.

A 14-speed synchromesh gearbox with torque converter is fitted. Gears can be changed on the move and a wide range of working speeds, from 2 km/h to 40 km/h, allow for a variety of operations.

An added advantage of the torque converter is the fluid coupling between the engine and drive train when pulling off resulting in a maximum power transfer and decreased

strain on aggregates.

The lock-up clutch is automatically engaged when working speeds are reached, ie when full engine power becomes available through the direct drive.

A demountable drawbar at the rear is fitted directly on to the chassis frame for greater strength. The advantage of this frame is that all aggregates can be suspended, and thus freed from shock transferred through implements and attachments.

The all-wheel drive tractor is equipped with differential locks which can be engaged while on the move, minimising wheel slip — even on the worst type of working surfaces.

Outer planetary hub-reduction axles permit good power transfer to the ground through four equal-sized wheels.

CS0: 3400/2078

TRANSPORT SERVICES ORDER MERCEDES-BENZ UNITS

Johannesburg SA INDUSTRIAL WEEK in English 3 Jul 84 p 12

[Text]

**SOUTH African Transport Services has capped their 1983 order of 209 Mercedes-Benz units with an order for a further 253 units.**

The original order of R8,6-million was for 165 4 x 2 truck tractor units featuring special Allison automatic transmission.

This was followed by a R3-million order for 44 similar units fitted with automatic transmission and an integral hydraulic retarder to improve braking performance and brake life.

These units were specially developed for Sats by Mercedes-Benz SA in view of their high payload urban stop/start driving requirements.

The latest R17-million order includes 86 Mercedes-Benz 1928 S/32 4 x 2 units fitted with sleeper cabs. Sixty-three of these units will be hauling passenger semi-trailers. These units are fitted with

standard eight-speed synchromesh gearboxes.

Also ordered are 105 Mercedes-Benz S/35 6 x 2 units with the new turbocharged V-8 engine. These units are to be fitted with the eight-speed constant mesh transmission with splitter box, as well as the Rockwell drop-forged pusher axle for increased payload.

Unique on these units are the 12 R 22,5 tubeless radial ply tyres.

Sats will also take delivery in 1985 of 60 Mercedes-Benz S/28 4 x 2 truck tractors with automatic transmission. These units will pull container semi-trailers of 10 tons as well as cartage semi-trailers.

Two Mercedes-Benz 3850 super trucks are on order from Daimler-Benz for delivery late 1984. This model was introduced late last year and was specially developed for abnormal loads.

CS0: 3400/2078

TRANSKEI AIRPORT, HARBOR PLANS AIMED AT TOURISTS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 24 Jul 84 p 3

[Text]

UMTATA. — Moves by the Transkei government to build an international airport and multi-million rand harbour were aimed at attracting tourists and industrialists as part of a struggle for international recognition, the homelands Minister of Transport, Mr Armstrong Jonas, said here yesterday.

He was reacting to a daily newspaper report in which the Progressive Federal Party finance spokesman, Mr Harry Schwarz, criticised Transkei's plans to use South African taxpayers money for a R336-million international airport in Umtata and a multi-million rand harbour on the Wild Coast instead of

creating more employment opportunities.

Mr Jonas said the South African opposition parties pretended to sympathise with Transkei while in fact they were against Transkeian independence.

He said they could not boast of South African money when "the prosperity of that country is largely due to contributions by Black labour of which Transkeians formed the majority for centuries. Therefore South Africa owes us millions of rands."

Neither the Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, nor the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr M Lujabe, could be contacted for comment.

CSO: 3400/2078

MINEWORKERS INJURED IN FIGHT

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 24 Jul 84 p 3

[Article by Rika Van Graan]

[Text]

**FIVE** mineworkers were battered to death and 27 seriously injured at the No 3 shaft of Lorraine Goldmine, Odendaalsrus, when a group of Pondos attacked the Shangaans in their hostel rooms at about 8pm on Sunday.

Detectives have arrested 18 Pondos who are expected to appear in the Odendaalsrus Magistrates' Court today on murder charges.

Police said the Shangaans were suddenly attacked and trapped in their rooms by a group of about 30 Pondos.

**Knobkieries**

Knobkieries and monkey wrenches were used in the bloody attack.

After the police and mine security officials restored peace five bodies were found and 27 injured were rushed to the Ernest Oppenheimer Mine Hospital in Welkom.

Two of the injured were described as critical and the others seriously injured.

Odendaalsrus police are investigating the causes which gave rise to the faction fight.

And from Pietermaritzburg police reported that three Blacks were killed in a faction fight between the Gwala and Makanya tribes late on Sunday.

**2 killed**

Those killed were B Hlangwa (39) and M Gumede (42) of the Gwala tribe and M Shoji (40) of the Makanya tribe.

The police liaison officer for Natal Midlands, Major Tinie Steyn, yesterday said the faction fight took place in the Black township of Njobokazi near Hammersdale.

The factions used firearms and assegais in the fight.

No injuries were reported, Maj Steyn said.

No arrests have yet been made.

CS0: 3400/2078

# REFUGEES STILL IN BORDER COUNTRIES 5 YEARS AFTER AMIN'S FALL

Paris LIBERATION in French 7-8 Jul 84 p 18

[Article by Phil Brooks: "250,000 Refugees at Uganda's Border"]

[Text] The charred scraps of Idi Amin's camping van, left in the center of Arua, symbolize a past era. They are proof that the situation is still far from normal 5 years after Idi Amin's flight. The dictator had indeed come through this region, his native province, while fleeing toward Sudan with the Tanzanian army at his heels.

There is nothing left of the ravaged countryside of this Western Nile region but a succession of ruined houses and buildings. Having fled the country in great numbers toward neighboring Zaire and Sudan, in 1980, 1981 and 1982, the population, cautiously, is gradually coming back and, only now, is life beginning to return to normal. Some 650,000 people lived in the Arua region, Idi Amin's native province, in 1979. Today, his house is in ruins. Yet, during the 8 years of his reign, his tribe, the Kakwa, even though small in number, and the numerically largest of his allies, the Madi and Lugbara, were placed at the forefront of the political scene and played primary roles in Uganda. No one expects Idi's return despite his famous minister of finance Mose Ali's guerrilla carried out against the government. From bases located on the other side of Sudan's border, less than 60 miles north of Arua, he launches raids against the garrisons of the regular army.

Yet, Amin still inspires respect and admiration in his people, particularly among those who fled Uganda. Thus, one of his supporters was proudly wearing a T-shirt displaying Idi's enormous grimacing face with the slogan Peace, Love, Reconciliation: Let Us Work Hard to Build Uganda. Despite the earnest entreaties of a journalist, he stubbornly refused to give up what he considered a relic. The Western press portrayed Amin as some kind of extraordinary buffoon and, furthermore, he, himself, took great pain to create that image. To that end, it is enough to remember Great Britain's dismay when Idi threatened to get himself parachuted over London to celebrate, in his own way, Queen Elizabeth's jubilee.

It explains why the "civilized world" gave a sigh of relief when the Tanzanian troops invaded their neighbor and dethroned Amin in defiance of the great

principles of international law. Everything went smoothly for the Tanzanians and, according to all testimonies, their troops acted in a rather exemplary manner. Their trouble began later, in June 1980, when the Ugandan army, trying to reestablish order in the Nile region which had been Idi Amin's last refuge, was attacked by a large regiment of the dictator's former soldiers. Those who succeeded in escaping the massacre fled to the south of the capital, Kampala, before they could rejoin their allies and chase the rebels. When the army regained control of the region, it systematically destroyed everything on its path, looting and setting fires. Following guerrilla attacks in October 1980, the army once again launched vengeful reprisals against the population which it suspected, and rightly so, of sympathy for its "blood brother," Idi Amin. A school managed by the Brothers of Verona in Kobolo, which had educated the best students of the prestigious Ugandan university of Makerere, was completely destroyed; in the Umbachi mission where 10,000 people had sought refuge, the army also slaughtered shamelessly 49 civilians under Red Cross protection. At the sight of the massacre, the troop commander made this simple comment, "Oh, but they are sleeping."

A few of Amin's faithful launched a few raids in June 1981, but, at that time, almost all the population had deserted the region to flee to Zaire and Sudan. Some 400,000 people have reentered Uganda since the mid 80's. There are still 150,000 in Sudan and 100,000 in Zaire, most of them in refugee camps under the supervision of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (HCR). The majority of these 400,000 people crossed the border on their own, without help. As for the HCR, it has assisted 20,000 Ugandans returning from Zaire and a few exiles returning from Sudan. Once back in the country, most of these refugees stay in Arua and other small settlements which return to normal, for example, holding colorful markets once again. Very few return to the country where their houses are nothing but ruins and where they fear being harrassed by the army and its soldiers coming to rob them of the supplies furnished by the HCR.

Uganda suffers from ethnic rivalries and ancestral hates between tribes. Thus, while the army was being led by Amin who belonged to a rival tribe, the first leader of independent Uganda favored the Acholi and Langi tribes for the various army posts. Obote is the only deposed leader to have returned to power. Yusuf Lule and Godfrey Binaisa followed each other in swift succession after Amin's fall and before the Tanzanians supported Obote, despite the hostility of a large segment of the population, for Obote had made himself unpopular in the 1960's by dismantling the Baganda's traditional kingdoms. Elections took place in December 1980 which, according to most observers, were won by the DP [Democratic Party] opposition party. However, after a somewhat dubious counting of the votes by the Voters Commission headed by Paulo Mawanga, currently the country's vice-president, the victory was ascribed to Obote's party, the UPC [Uganda's People Congress], with a 20-seat majority.

A Brother of Verona who has spent 30 years in Uganda and wishes to remain, declared: "Amin was a leader who was barely capable of writing his name but Obote is a capable man." At the risk of appearing extreme, the priest declared that "Amin had many people killed, educated people, whom he feared, but more people have been executed since his fall than during his reign." Even Paulo Mawanga admits that many Ugandans died in the chaos which accompanied the "war of liberation." Today, Obote's army, unruly, poorly fed and incompetent, is

once again ruled by the Acholi and Langi tribes. Since these men suffered under Amin's repression, they find it easy to seek revenge. According to the priests who have lived for many years in Uganda in the Karamoja and Kampala-Mpigi, Luwero and Mbende triangle, which are strongholds of the Baganda tribe and the DP opposition party, people are still dying and the massacres continue.

Traditional tribal rivalries are further intensified by the very strong opposition between Catholics and Protestants, a legacy of the colonization. To a lesser degree, hostility between Christians and Muslim minorities also aggravates this situation the more so as the whole scenario is being played out within totally artificial boundaries. The largest guerrilla group and Moses Ali's National Front united and formed the Ugandan Popular Front; one of its leaders is former president Yusuf Lule who is living in exile in London. However, those groups which are united in name only and have nothing in common except their determination to overthrow Obote are, themselves, divided by internal, tribal and religious quarrels.

It cannot be denied that the economy is gradually recovering from the disastrous situation it itself encountered prior to and following Amin's fall. However, for lack of currency, the government has not yet paid the peasants although the coffee harvest was exceptional this year. Among wage earners, they have been the most affected by this situation. For example, a professor earns 2,000 shillings a month, or the purchasing price of a bag of cassava, the basic vegetable used by the population. The priest says that the poor can get neither soap, sugar nor salt.

Rarely does a week go by without rumors of a coup. At the beginning of the year, the rebels seized enough arms and ammunitions to continue for 1 year the fighting which they carry out at night. Tom Brennan, bureau director of the UN HCR in Arua, believes that the decisive fighting will take place south of the Western Nile region which he considers "the country's most stable area." Obote is trying to prove that the national reconciliation policy which he advocates and which shies away from vengeance, is a success in the regions which are traditionally hostile to him. However, according to Jim Powry, who heads the World Lutheran Federation bureau working for the Arua HCR, "If the Western Nile is calm at the moment, it is simply because the malcontents are not there." A diplomat adds: "In no way can Uganda be considered stable." This situation greatly embarrasses the HCR which does not know if it must continue to encourage refugees to return to Uganda; the more so as tens of thousands of Ugandans who fled to Sudan could hastily return to their country over the next 12 months, the situation having seriously deteriorated in Southern Sudan where the government reintroduced martial law following a new flare up in the drawn-out war which has pitted the Khartoum Muslim government against the Christians.

In fact, one of the real advantages of the African frontiers is that they offer shelter to the refugees. Thus, during the 70's, Hutu tribesmen succeeded in escaping the massacres perpetrated by the Tutsi by crossing the frontier from Burundi to Rwanda. Today, it is the frontier between Zaire and Sudan which offers shelter to some 250,000 refugees from Western Nile province. In any case, it is a credit to African solidarity to see refugees so easily accepted despite the very precarious economic situation of the African countries.

According to Raymond Mkanda who coordinates the various HCR committees, this region of dry savannas and hills located in the heart of the continent, half way between Alexandria and the Cape on the one side and the Atlantic and Indian Ocean on the other, is a real "no man's land" where refugees have always flocked and probably always will.

6857

CSO: 3419/833

## SMITH'S REPUBLICAN FRONT CHANGES NAME

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 23 Jul 84 p 13

[Text]

**HARARE.** — The Republican Front, the party which as the Rhodesian Front ruled Rhodesia before independence and which met in Harare at the weekend for its annual congress, changed its name to the Conservative Alliance of Zimbabwe and elected Senator Bertram "Lou" Ankers its new chairman.

The party leader, Mr Ian Smith, said after the congress that he hoped the change of name would end "any such spurious things and accusations" that the party showed a wish to continue living in the past.

The accusations followed the June 1981 party's change of name from the Rhodesian Front to the Republican Front, but the party's initials remained the same. At the weekend Mr Smith said that this had caused concern in many people "among them even some of our

friends."

"We believe that this new name will indicate clearly that as a party we are committed to a policy of reconciliation between all the people of our country," he said.

"We believe that the name change is a gesture of our sincerity and intent. The name has not been chosen for cosmetic reasons. It portrays what we stand for and believe in."

The new chairman, Mr Ankers, is a founder member of the party. He is a Chinhoyi tobacco, maize and cattle farmer. He is 64, married and has a son.

He succeeds Mr Geoffrey Kluckow who runs a Harare electrical business.

Mr Smith said there had been no challenge to his leadership of the party or any suggestion that he should retire from politics. Asked whether he felt his party still had a role to play, Mr Smith said:

"After the congress

yesterday and the new image we are projecting, we believe that we are on the way to winning all the 20 White seats at the next elections."

The party's new-found optimism, he said, stemmed from its opposition to Marxism, Leninism and Communism.

"There has been a definite indication that the White people are moving towards us and we had indications before the congress that they saw us as opposing the slide towards Marxism, Leninism and Communism."

Mr Smith said that the view among the White community was that this slide epitomized the destruction of the economy and of "the freedom which we have enjoyed in the past.

"As a Conservative Party, we wish to conserve the system of private enterprise, free enterprise, without which our country will degenerate into bankruptcy and chaos," he said.

## MORE CAMPS FOR MOZAMBIKAN REFUGEES BEING ESTABLISHED

Bulawayo THE SUNDAY NEWS in English 8 Jul 84 p 1

[Text]

**FOUR refugee camps — two in Mashonaland Central and another two in Manicaland, aimed at providing the Mozambican refugees with improved facilities — are being established.**

The two camps in Mashonaland Central, which are in Rushinga district at Nyamatikiti and Mazowe River, in Katemera ward, only await the installation of sanitation facilities. Roads leading to the two areas have already been constructed, water has been installed and brick houses are being built.

Tongogara Camp in Chipinge has been in existence since February this year, while the other refugee camp in Manicaland, Inyangombe in Inyanga, was established at the beginning of last month.

It is understood that sums in excess of \$111 000 were spent in looking for the Mozambican refugees at the height of their exodus from Tete and some of the provinces bordering Zimbabwe.

Rushinga's district administrator, Cde Kanyandura Kanyau, told our Harare correspondent last week the two camps could each accommodate 5 000 refugees. The settlements cover an initial site of about 50 ha.

"There is room for establishing a third camp in Rushinga but we feel that two can do for the moment. More refugees are coming

in now with their possessions and there are some large numbers at Mukosa."

But he said that although the refugees continued to come the rate at which they were moving into the country had now dwindled to an average of five families a day. At the height of the exodus, as many as 100 famine in Mozambique's Tete province and harassment by bandits of the MNR.

The fact that those coming "now were bringing some of their few possessions was an indication that they had at least something to eat or could find something to eat along their trek to the number of refugee entries in Zimbabwe.

Those who made their way into the country's north-east areas last year spoke of the horrors of abandoning friends and relatives, weak through hunger, to die on the route.

Cde Kanyau also said that at one stage the flow of the refugees had stopped. This had been during the rainy season whatever little of it there was — and that they had received reports of 13

families that had drowned in one flash flood.

The main entry point was still Mukosa and some facilities for receiving those arriving had been established while a local headmaster had made available storage facilities to the non-governmental organisations as well as to Government for the storage of the supplies of the refugees.

He said the Catholic Commission's Social Service Department (CCSSD) was involved in providing the refugees at Mukosa with their requirements and described it as "efficient in its work there". The Zimbabwe Red Cross Society was supplying the refugees with blankets, while the provincial medical officer for Mashonaland Central, Dr Richard Laing, "was doing his best to see that the refugees have water and sanitation facilities".

The majority of the refugees, he added, continued to come from the Tete Province. Mozambican officials were also visiting the refugees to see how they were being looked after, and so far there had been three visits from the officials who had gone to see them from Harare.

## CZI ASKED TO SPEED UP PACE OF BLACK PROMOTIONS

Harare THE HERALD in English 14 Jul 84 p 3

[Text]

## VICTORIA FALLS

FOUR Government ministers yesterday called on the private sector to speed up the promotion of blacks to senior positions, with one warning that the Companies Act would be amended to compel change if they dragged their feet any longer.

In a lively debate here on the last day of the CZI congress, the ministers put questions to industrialists and expressed concern about the apparent failure of many companies to promote blacks to senior positions.

The ball was set rolling when the Minister of Trade and Commerce, Ode Richard Hove, asked what the CZI was doing for emergent businessmen.

The new deputy president, Mr John Mkwinda, described the various steps taken to extend benefits of membership to industrialists who were members of associations which were CZI members without having to become members themselves. Other ways of helping emergent industrialists

were being considered, he said.

The Minister of State (Industry and Technology), Ode Kumbirai Kangai, asked what the CZI had done to persuade members to further the objectives of the 1980 Presidential directive on the promotion of blacks in the public service and why it had not taken the lead in training blacks for top posts.

The Minister of Labour, Manpower Planning and Social Welfare, Dr Frederick Shava, said he had recently conducted a survey which had found that while the number of blacks appointed to directorships had increased from mid-1980 to 1982, the trend since mid-1983 had been to replace these with whites. He asked whether the first appointments had been because the industrialists had been scared of Zanu (PF) and now felt they knew the party well enough to change things.

The outgoing president of CZI, Mr Frank Mills, said many of the early appointments had been 'window dressing', not out of fear but apprehension after in-

dependence. But industry had learnt that it was "totally wrong" to appoint a man, give him a car and a house but no responsibility.

However, he believed "tremendous progress" had been made in the promotion of blacks and that today they were being appointed to senior positions because they were the right men for the job and not because of their colour. But he said the position would be examined.

At this point the Minister of Justice, Legal and Parliamentary Affairs, Ode Edmore Zvobgo, said that may be industry deserved the benefit of the doubt on the issue, but he believed there was a reluctance or unwillingness on the part of "the bigger boys in CZI to democratise your boardrooms".

It was all very well to say the situation would be investigated, but there should be no dragging of feet and he believed that if, by the next congress, no real progress had been made, it would be necessary for him to amend the Companies Act to compel change.

## CREDIT AID FROM SPAIN TO BE NEGOTIATED

Harare THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 15 Jul 84 p 3

[Text]

**A HIGH-LEVEL** Zimbabwe delegation is expected to visit Spain later this year to discuss a major financial assistance package under consideration by the Spanish government.

The Minister of Finance, Economic Planning and Development, Dr Bernard Chidzero, was to have headed a delegation to Madrid in April but the trip was postponed because of commitments by both governments, the Spanish Ambassador to Zimbabwe, Mr Jose Luis Blanco-Briones, said last week.

Mr Blanco-Briones said it was hoped Dr Chidzero or Ode Richard Hove, the Minister for Trade and Commerce, would be able to go to Spain, probably in October.

The Spanish government, he said, was considering two possible lines of credit to assist Zimbabwe in the acquisition of capital equipment and machinery and consumer goods. The extent of the credit would be negotiated on the basis of recommendations by a Spanish government delegation which visited Zimbabwe in March.

That delegation held wide-ranging talks with Zimbabwe ministries, development bodies, the

private sector and banks. Its members studied a variety of projects Spain could assist such as the provision of machine tools and development of the railways.

Mr Blanco-Briones said the two lines of credit were expected to constitute Spain's biggest assistance to Zimbabwe to date. It was premature to put a sum to the package. "Agreement is pending the forthcoming visit to Spain."

Zimbabwe is seeking long-term credit facilities and the ambassador said one aspect being considered by government experts and officials of Focoex, Spain's parastatal institute responsible for the promotion of trade and co-operation, is the grace period on finance repayments.

It was with Spain's backing that the Zimbabwe Air Force bought six Spanish-manufactured Casa military transport and support aircraft in a contract worth several million dollars.

Mr Blanco-Briones said that as well as bi-lateral co-operation with Zimbabwe, Spain was also looking at possible future assistance to SADC projects.

He was accredited as

Spain's first Ambassador to Zimbabwe in 1981. For historical reasons and because of common language Spain has traditionally been orientated towards its former territories in North and West Africa and the developing countries of Latin America, Mr Blanco-Briones said.

"It has been rewarding to see our ties of friendship and co-operation with Zimbabwe gaining strength."

He said Spain was also offering specialist agricultural training opportunities held for foreign students in English in Spain. Farming and climatic conditions in some areas of Spain are similar to Zimbabwe conditions.

He said Spain had also given emphasis to political and cultural exchanges with Zimbabwe and it hoped to provide a lecturer in Spanish, possibly attached to the University of Zimbabwe, later this year.

A group of Spanish parliamentarians visited Zimbabwe in February and a high-ranking member of Spain's ruling socialist party has been invited to attend the August Zanu (PF) congress.

## RAILWAY EQUIPMENT FACTORY TO SUPPLY TO TANZANIA, UGANDA

Gaborone THE GUARDIAN in English 15 Jun 84 p 5

[Text]

**BULAWAYO — A Zimbabwean railway rolling stock manufacturing company that was recently saved from collapse by the Government has, against stiff competition from other international companies, secured European Economic Community-financed export orders worth about \$4,5 million (Zimbabwe dollars) to supply rail wagons and tankers to Tanzania and Uganda respectively.**

This was announced by the Acting Managing Director of More Wear Industries of Bulawayo, Mr Urs Ettlin.

The orders were secured against stiff competition from other international companies in Belgium, Italy and West Germany, for the supply

of 45 ballast wagons valued at more than \$2,5 million (Zimbabwe dollars) to the Tanzania Railway Corporation and 35 petrol tankers for the Uganda Railway Corporation at a cost of \$1,75 million (Zimbabwe dollars).

An order of intent was also made by Tanzania Railways and if confirmed may bring into Zimbabwe, \$1,2 million (Zimbabwe dollars) in foreign currency.

The company had been in a very difficult financial position last year and had to be bailed out by the Government which helped it obtain additional overdraft facilities to survive in the short run.

Its last year-end statement released in December showed that group turnover for the 1982/1983 financial year

had been 18,7 per cent — lower than the 1981/1982 year and operating results reflected a loss of \$593 000 (Zimbabwe dollars).

Having secured the present international orders, the company was set for a big recovery, Mr Ettlin said.

He said the company was grateful to the Government for the assistance rendered which meant continued business and that it has proved that close collaboration between the Government and the private sector was working well.

More Wear has also submitted tenders for the supply of 400 railway wagons to the Tazara Railway scheme jointly owned by Tanzania and Zambia.

CS0: 3400/2076

ZIMBABWE

BRIEFS

NEW ROAD LINK--A NEW \$184 000 road linking Chimanimani to the main Mutare-Birchenough Bridge road has been completed. The new 25 km Muroti Road, built by the District Development Fund shortens the distance to Mutare by about 60 km, the district administrator for Chimanimani, Cde Simon Sithole has said. He said that although construction of the road had been completed, a bridge still had to be constructed over the Muroti River to make it passable during the rainy season. The road took nine months to construct. Cde Sithole said this was the fourth road constructed and completed by the DDR in the district. [Excerpt] [Harare THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 15 Jul 84 p 9]

CSO: 3400/2080

END

**END OF**

**FICHE**

**DATE FILMED**

8/27/84

---

BR